

as in the present issue. The Knights of Labor are constantly going to the rescue of the corporation involved and it is, according to present appearances, but a question of time when the trains of the road will be fully manned and the strikers left out in the cold.

Since the foregoing was written intelligence by telegraph shows that the struggle has assumed a serious, not to say alarming aspect. Arson and violence have been resorted to. Already there has been destruction of property, and personal attacks have been made upon the new engineers. The recently installed switchmen demand that they be armed to protect themselves against attacks from the strikers, and a large number of them have already been furnished with weapons. It looks as if there would be some bloody work before long.

### THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

THE crop of suicides in this Territory during the past ten days is appalling. The number within so short a time is unparalleled in the history of this region. Should Jacobson, who took morphine last night, succumb to the influence of the poison, he will make the fourth successful case in this city alone, within a few days, besides another at American Fork, with several attempts at self-destruction not counted.

Is it the result of imitation—one morbid-minded and weak person bearing of another committing self-murder and brooding over the incident until impelled to follow suit? Or is there something in the air of a destructive character—a subtle, sinister influence that urges people to destroy themselves rather than struggle on through a full mortal career?

An Omaha paper stated recently that a resident of that city was so imbued with the suicidal mania that he placed himself under treatment of a physician for two years as a preventive. He did not wish to commit the deed but when in close proximity to poison he found it almost impossible to resist an impulse to take it. This singular condition remained with him two years and then departed as suddenly as it came.

Some people imagine that it requires courage for a man in possession of his senses to commit self-murder. No greater mistake could be made. It is the acme of cowardice. It is an ignominious surrender to the circumstances of life that courage is capable of surmounting. It is the flight of the craven before the obstacles to be encountered in the battle of life. A courageous man will not resort to it.

### THE "SIXTH SENSE."

A SHORT time ago a local cotemporary somewhat surprised us by the publication of an article on a line of thought unusual in that quarter. It was evidently inspired by the war of elements and phenomenal storms that have recently occurred with marvellous simultaneity in numerous portions of the entire globe. Its object seemed to be to exhibit the impotency of purely scientific research and knowledge to ascertain with certainty conditions that appear upon the surface of our earth, and the superiority in that respect of what was denominated the sixth sense in man. The moral of the article was logically the necessity for the cultivation of this peculiar faculty, which is generally unrecognized and ignored. As an illustration of the subject, to show the potency of the prophetic gift, the following sublime passage from Job was quoted:

Hadst thou entered into the treasures of the snow? or hast thou seen the treasures of the hail?

Which I have reserved against the time of trouble, against the day of battle and war?

By what way is the light parted, which scattereth the east winds upon the earth?

Who hath divided a watercourse for the overflowing of waters, or a way for the lightning of thunder?

Hath the rain a father or who hath begotten the drops of dew?

Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? Canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth?

The plain inference is that the writer of the article in question intended to show that Job possessed a faculty or power by which he could look down through the ages and perceive and consequently predict, conditions that would arise in the present day. This remarkable visual power is designated as the sixth sense in man. From a strictly religious standpoint it is denominated the gift of prophecy. Taking its existence for granted it must be held to be supernatural, as none of the ordinary powers of man are capable of such marvellous scope and penetration.

The strictly secular school of philosophers hold that the mind of man is fed and operates outwardly through what are known as the five senses. A few have held that there is another sense, which is the highest of all, that has not been taken into account, and that it is spiritual. No matter by what name it may be designated, it exists and is susceptible of cultivation. Its higher phases, like those of genius, are rare. Its perfect personification was exemplified in the Savior, and in a

proportionate degree in the prophets from the beginning of the world to the present.

As we understand the nature of this power, it is the spirit or the light of truth which proceedeth forth "from the presence of Him who sitteth upon the throne," and quickens the understanding of the recipient, so that he is enabled to comprehend things as they have been, as they are, and as they shall be. It is the spirit of knowledge which pervades the heavens, illuminating the mind of man with a portion of that understanding that dwells in the Deity, hence the power that has been wielded by the prophets, who have been in rapport with the institutions of Heaven.

What we esteem to be correct theology, teaches that this Spirit, which is in, through and about all things, and the power by which all things are upheld, contests for place upon all this creation, but does not strive with man beyond the line to transcend which would destroy his free agency, which is a condition retained to all intelligences. But as intelligence cleaves to intelligence that enlightening power will increase in proportion to the degree in which its strivings are responded to by mankind. For mortals to possess the priceless gift they must place themselves in unison with the higher law. They must seek after God, or in other words, search with honest hearts for the truth, by the conditions of which they must as honestly endeavor to govern themselves. The higher law was exemplified in Christ, who subjected himself to the will of His Father—whose will is necessarily the expression of truth and justice—and put selfish considerations on one side. The rule among men is to act in such a way as to bring personal advantage to themselves. The higher phase of life requires that the bearing of our acts upon others be first considered. If the effects would be detrimental in that respect, then the conduct in question must be eschewed no matter as to the apparent personal advantage that would accrue from its performance. Hence the entrance gate to eternal life is strait, the pathway leading up to it narrow and the pedestrians comparatively few.

The farther a people separate themselves from those higher conditions, the greater will be their misery, perplexity, confusion and strife, because they are proportionately distant from the sustaining power that pervades the moral universe of the Almighty. As they place themselves in unison with its requirements, peace and harmonious conditions return. Reformation or repentance is the road leading back to the more desirable state—returning over ground that has been lost and traveling onward beyond the point of recession. For instance, if this community has lost any ground the conditions upon which it can be regained must be complied with before that which has vanished can be retrieved.

Unless a person has given attention to this spiritual sense or power that penetrates the veil of the past, embraces the conditions of the present and rolls up the curtain that obscures the future, he necessarily knows nothing about it. This ignorance causes him to deny its existence. The fallacy of such a denial is perfectly clear to him who knows by actual experience the voice and power of the Spirit, which quickens the spirit of man as perfectly as the introduction of a light into a dark room dispels the darkness.

If men would receive it, Joseph Smith possessed this divine gift to a marvellous extent. It is not necessary for men to travel back to the days of Job for the manifestations of what some philosophers denominate the sixth sense. The conditions and aspects of earthly affairs now existing and developing were described by the modern Prophet in remarkable detail. Through him, as a chosen instrument because of adaptability, principles were enunciated that will work a revolution in the earth. He made the declaration that the time was soon to come when this globe and its inhabitants would have to wheel in to line with the conditions that pervade the universe of the Almighty. All obstacles to the introduction of the brighter and better era are to be removed. Taking this as correct, mighty revolutions are at the doors, and those who possess what has been designated as the sixth sense, but which is the Spirit of God operating upon the spirit of man, will alone be in a position to pass unscathed through the ordeals the process will entail.

### WE DECLINE.

WE have received a somewhat interesting letter from a wanderer from the Church who now resides in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri. He makes a brief sketch of his career since 1840, when he became identified with the Latter-day Saints. In 1842 he was ordained an Elder under the hands of Hyrum Smith and Brigham Young. After the martyrdom of Joseph the Prophet he became an estray and associated with a number of others who were in the same scattered condition. They finally formed an organization of which they ordained one Granville Hedwick to be the head. In 1868 our correspondent and others, by direction of Mr. Hed-

wick removed to his present location, where, in consequence of some misdeed of one of the members over which a dispute arose, the association broke up and became extinct.

This wanderer from the fold then identified himself with what is known as the reorganized church, with the understanding that he reserved the right to dissent from a number of its doctrines. He became convinced that that body was on the wrong track and withdrew. He feels greatly dissatisfied with its action in relation to himself. This, however, is something with which we and the public have nothing to do. Now it seems that he wishes to expose the reorganized church, which he designates as a fraudulent concern, and desires us to assist him in the matter by giving him information that will serve his purpose.

We wish it to be understood that we are not in that kind of business. People who have been connected with a religious organization and after disconnecting themselves from it engage in a special fight against it are, according to the way we view the matter, not in a strikingly consistent position. No matter how strongly we might differ from the organization thus specially assailed, we could not be induced to participate in an assault upon it. If the gentleman who addresses us on this subject realizes that he has discovered that the religious body of which he has been a member did not come up to his idea of what it ought to be, it seems that his best course would be to seek the truth, if he loves it, that his soul may be satisfied. If a person desired information about the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints we would tell him inconspicuously if he did not seek it from that organization. Justice would lead us to the conclusion that the same rule will apply to the re-organized or any other church.

### NOT PROPERLY AMENDED.

It is unfortunate that the Legislature did not give the Territory a better law upon the subjects of stray animals and trespassing stock. In our issue of March 29 we gave the statute in full as amended, and it will be seen on examination that the amendments which were made do not meet existing requirements. Section 17 of the old law was stricken out in order to meet the point sustained in a decision by Judge Zane, which was to the effect that the findings of appraisers were not a limit to the judgment of damages which a court, after a judicial investigation, might award.

But the striking out of section 17 did not cure that defect in the statute. The same feature is preserved in section 5, which was re-enacted at the last session, with the addition of a clause providing that trespassing animals may be distrained, that is, held as a pledge, or as security for the payment of the damages done by them. In this section the expensive, cumbersome, ineffectual and nearly always unsatisfactory appraisal system is preserved. Three appraisals are provided for, and it is declared that the third "shall be final," a provision which is unconstitutional, and therefore a nullity. The fixing of the amount of damages is a judicial act. In this Territory, the only persons or officers who can perform judicial acts are the courts, or judges, provided for in the laws of Congress relating to the Territory. The Utah Legislature cannot vest judicial powers in any person, officer or board, etc., no matter by what name known, nor for what purpose constituted, outside of the courts created by Congress. This rule is elementary and will not be disputed, and it is the more extraordinary that the Assembly should have made one amendment to the old law for the purpose of conforming to it, and at the same time should have re-enacted a provision in flagrant violation of it.

It is well enough to have an appraisal of the damages made if the object be to facilitate a friendly settlement; but if the parties are determined on a legal contest, the expense and trouble of the appraisals provided for in section 5 may as well be avoided. Direct action for damages, planted in the court of a justice of the peace or a United States commissioner, or in one of the district courts, is the proper remedy, and is provided for in section 3.

It is doubtful if the provision allowing animals to be distrained will be regarded with favor in this Territory, if it shall be put in operation to any considerable extent. It is a remedy of great antiquity, but with the growth of sentiment in favor of the rights of the debtor as against the tyranny of the creditor, it has fallen into disrepute. In all of the New England, and in most of the southern and western States, it has been abolished, and in this Territory distraining for rent has been for many years prohibited. It is a remedy rarely used except by landlords. Property which is exempt from execution cannot be distrained, a fact which should be borne in mind by parties resorting to this method; otherwise they may themselves incur damages.

Aside from the features above noted the principal change made in the law is to the effect that poundkeepers will retain estrays fifteen instead of ten days before selling them, which affords

more time for the owner to find them, or for the poundkeeper to find the owner. The new law will not go into effect until midnight, May 31st. Until then poundkeepers and others will act under the old law.

### KEEP COOL.

THE public pulse of this city is not entirely healthful. It is made to beat intemperately by trivial causes. Heretofore it would have been difficult to find, in any part of the world, a community more self-possessed, and having cooler heads and calmer hearts, than the inhabitants of the "City of the Saints." Deliberation, stability, fixedness of purpose and indifference to causes calculated to produce excitement, have, in the past, been pre-eminent among the characteristics of the people here.

In the early '50's, when all the States of the Union were infused with an intense excitement, which led tens of thousands to leave their homes on the Atlantic Coast in a mad chase after fortune on the Pacific Slope, the great mass of the people here, though comparatively near the gold fields, were not infected with the gold fever, and instead of succumbing to it, they patiently persisted in the toil of subduing the elements and making homes in the desert, and remained invulnerable to a fortune-seeking spirit.

On unnumbered occasions since that time they have shown a nonchalance and imperturbability, when causes of a nature to produce excitement, exasperation and demonstrations, of a public character, were operating which have been little short of wonderful, and have won for them an enviable reputation for soberness of thought and action.

But a change has come over the public disposition in this regard, which is quite observable in the capital, and also in other parts of the Territory. Several recent manifestations of this morbid condition may be cited. A dramatic "chestnut," mutilated to the verge of the grotesque, not to say the horrible, is to be put upon the boards of the Theatre "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with two "Marks" and two "Topsies," is the bewildering announcement, to which is added the promise that two dogs will come upon the stage and bark, and that some genuine colored performers will appear!

A furor is the result. A large concourse of people assemble in front of the Theatre, long before the hour for raising the curtain. The crowd is so dense and struggles so that it defeats itself in its efforts to reach the box office and the entrances. Police officers labor, and for a long time in vain, to prevail upon the crowd of humanity to be cool and deliberate, and to preserve a semblance of order in the attempt to procure tickets and enter the Theatre. The building is jammed in every part. Standing room in the galleries can scarcely be obtained. A "larger show" has rendered wild our theatre-going public, who, as the alleged entertainment proceeds, conceal their disgust at its quality under a guise of good humor, but who, when the "attraction" is presented the second time, give it so wide a berth that the theatre contains only a sprinkling of auditors.

Closely following this episode is a similar one. A dramatic entertainment is to be given, whose high character cannot be questioned, but about which there is nothing that need create public excitement. But the public nerves are tensely drawn, and ticket speculators work upon them until the price of good seats runs up to \$25, which figure was actually paid for a number of tickets to see Booth and Barrett.

A far more serious and deplorable symptom of the unhealthfulness of public feeling at the present time is seen in the number of attempts at suicide which have been made in this city within two or three weeks, several of which were successful.

A spirit of speculation and eagerness in the pursuit of wealth and pleasure, which is antipodal to that calmness and contentment that have heretofore prevailed here, has come among us. It is being stimulated by adventurers who have lately made their advent here, and by the anti-religious influences and agencies of longer standing in our midst. It is a spirit which Latter-day Saints should resist. It will mar their peace and happiness, and detract from their welfare, in the highest sense of that term, precisely in that proportion in which they imbibe it and yield to it. It may influence, or even carry away many persons, but the wise, thoughtful and far seeing will pursue the higher purposes of their lives unaffected by it.

### PREHISTORIC CALIFORNIA.

Those who are familiar with the contents of the Book of Mormon will observe in the following extract from a synopsis statement of a paper read by Theodore H. Hittell, before the Historical Society, in a meeting of that body held in Palace A. Hotel, San Francisco, a remarkable corroboration of that record. The paper was written by Dr. D. L. Yates, and appeared in the San Francisco Bulletin:

"It was said that California possesses some of the oldest known relics on the continent. The first authenticated record of the original occupants was found on the Table Mountain region in Tuolumne County, and is of an age prior to the great volcanic outburst. Fossil remains of the rhinoceros and an extinct horse are found under the lava layers forming the Table Mountains, which are 1400 feet thick, 1700 feet wide and many hundreds of feet high, where the river beds have been washed out and have been covered again to the depth of from three thousand to four thousand feet more since the flow of the lava. This lava rests on a bed of detritus, which is often entered by running tunnels. The human relics and stone implements found in these formations give evidence of human habitants differing from any known since. There have been found spear heads, a pipe of polished stone, two scoops of steatitic rock (resembling the grocer's scoop), an implement of argillite, resembling an unbenched bow, but the use of which is unknown and cannot be conjectured, a stone needle, with notches at the larger end, and the finest charmarstones that have ever been found.

"There have been brought to light the fossils of nine mastodons, twenty elephants, various pachyderms in the Table Mountains, numerous evidences of animal life in the calicheous formations in the Texas flats, obsidian spearheads, fossils of the elephant, horse and camel about Hornet, bones and evidences of prehistoric human industry in Tulare, and in Trinity and Siskiyou many proofs of the contemporaneous existence of man and extinct mammals.

In the San Jose Valley are deep layers of coniferous trees in such a carbonized state that they crumble into dust when exposed to the air. They are of the Pliocene period, and show that the entire topography of the region has changed, and that where now the valleys and mountains are destitute of timber, there were once coniferous and deciduous trees, affording food and shelter to monster mammals, in comparison to which man was but an insignificant mite. In the layers of the miocene period are found in California the remains of amphibious animals not to be found elsewhere."

### NEWS NOTES.

Items Gathered from Various Sources.

At Omaha, March 27, George Schwartz was killed by being run down by a Union Pacific locomotive. The yardmen said he threw himself in front of the locomotive, but the general belief is that he accidentally tripped and fell. There was \$1000 in his pocket.

At Washington, March 27, the discussion over diseased hogs in the committee on agriculture of the house became so heated and sharp during the morning session that the newspaper correspondents and spectators were invited to leave, and the doors were closed, the matter being continued in secret session.

—It is painful to hear of the great number of deaths by the careless handling of fire-arms. The last one in Idaho is the death of William P. Huff, of Long Valley, in Boise county. Mr. J. B. Huff, his father, writes that his son William, while loading his shot gun on the morning of the 15th inst., at his house in Long Valley, to go out and shoot geese, one of the loads was accidentally discharged, striking him in the right eye and causing instant death. William P. Huff was a very much respected citizen of this valley and lived only a few miles below Boise City many years and is well known in this part of Idaho. He moved to Long Valley about a year ago and commenced making a new farm. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his sad death.—Idaho Statesman.

On March 26th Harry C. King, of Morrison, Ills., was tried at Laramie, Wyoming, on a charge of murder, for having killed his wife's seducer. After the testimony, the case was submitted to the jury without argument on either side, and without even a charge from the court. The first ballot resulted in a verdict of not guilty. Bowman, the seducer, not satisfied with the ruling he had accomplished in the once happy family, had relentlessly pursued the injured husband with taunts and threats of violence, even going so far as to order him out of the country in which he had lived, under pain of death. King came to Wyoming and heard that Bowman, who was engaged in the oil fields, was still boasting of his crime. He finally met him in Douglas and in the presence of a witness endeavored to arrive at an understanding and persuaded Bowman to shut his mouth at last. But the latter at once went down to his hip pocket for his gun and when he disobeyed a warning to hold up his hands King shot him. During the trial, Mrs. King, mother of the defendant, was a patient listener to the whole proceedings, and bore up with the utmost composure. When the verdict which set her son free was announced, she did not give way to tears nor faint, as many probably expected her to do, but it is the testimony of many eyewitnesses of veracity that she was actually lifted up from her chair by some unseen power and for an instant was suspended two or three inches above any sort of support. This remarkable statement is confirmed by the court.—Doomerang.