

# THE DESERET NEWS.

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## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

**OF THE SIXTH WARD.**—The lady who had her arm broken by falling down stairs at the Tabernacle, on Saturday last, is Mrs. Watson, of the Sixth Ward, of this City.

**MORE OF IT.**—Many of the principal business men on East Temple Street have had the sidewalk in front of their stores and offices laid with plank. This is now being done in front of the Woodmansee building. That's right, gentlemen; push ahead with the improvements.

**HOME MANUFACTURE.**—Bro. Thos. H. Wilde, of Brigham City, appeared in our sanctum this morning, arrayed in a suit of full cloth, manufactured at the Brigham City Woolen Mill. The article appeared to be of excellent quality, substantial and durable, and is furnished at \$1.50 per yard.

**MORE SENSATION.**—This is one of the pieces of sensation which, manufactured and set rolling by certain parties in this region, are kept rolling by the press eastward. We take this from the Washington Dispatch to the Chicago Post of Oct. 5—

The War Department is informed that measures have been taken by the friends of Brigham Young to resist the authority of the government in case Brigham is convicted and placed in jail. A large amount of arms are said to be in possession of the Mormons, which will be distributed to defend the prophet.

**RATHER ASHAMED.**—Some of the ring appear to be growing somewhat ashamed of the crusade, and no doubt they wish they were well out of it. In other lands we have seen officials heartily ashamed of such crusades—for instance, the enforcement of the church rate law upon dissenters in England. Besides, enlightened nations everywhere have come to be pretty thoroughly ashamed of the disabilities under which the house of Judah has labored for centuries. It is rather late for a republic to enforce disfranchisement, refusal of naturalization, refusal of the right to sit on a jury or for a man to be tried by a jury of his peers, for religion's sake, especially in a country which promises the constitutional right to freedom of thought and action in religious matters.

**THE WORK IN NORWAY.**—We were, yesterday, shown by Bishop William W. Cluff, a letter to him from Elder Peter Brown, of Utah, written at Christiania, Norway, and dated August 12, 1871, from which we glean the following: The Saints in Christiania, being unable to obtain a convenient hall in which to hold public meetings in a suitable location, decided to build one. Accordingly the erection of a suitable building was commenced in Nov., 1870, and was finished and dedicated July 23, 1871. The entire structure is three storeys high. The first and second floors are divided into seventeen rooms, which are rented out and bring in an annual income of about \$550. The upper floor is occupied by the hall, sixty by thirty-three feet, which is used by the Saints for their public meetings. Over 400 Saints, besides many people not in the Church, attended the dedication services. About seventy members of the Church at Fredricksstad chartered a steamer to take them to Christiania for the express purpose of being at the Conference and dedicatory ceremonies. The building cost \$6,530, specie, and Ingelbrecht Olsen was the architect and builder, who, Elder Brown says, is an excellent workman. He is probably now on his way to Utah, as he purposed emigrating with the last company.

The work in Christiania is progressing finely, there being a few added to the church by baptism every week in that city. The Elders have to act with extreme caution, as several of them had lately been imprisoned for baptizing and administering the sacrament. An Elder, named Johnnesen, had, at date of writing, just been liberated from an incarceration of twenty-six days for that offence. The civil authorities, however, were kindly disposed towards the Saints and never attempted to prosecute them, except when compelled to do so by the priests.

**THIRD DISTRICT COURT.**—The proceedings in the case of "the People" vs. Brigham Young, Sen., commenced yesterday afternoon in the 3rd District Court, before Chief Justice McKean. Messrs. Baskin and Maxwell appeared for "the People;" Messrs. Fitch and Mann, Hempstead and Kirkpatrick, Hoge and Snow, A. Miner and Legrand Young for the defendant.

Mr. Fitch opened the proceedings by reading a plea in abatement, setting forth certain illegalities in the summoning of the

Grand Jury by whom the bill of indictment was found, &c. The prosecuting counsel announced his intention of entering a demurrer to this, which position was sustained by the Court. To this ruling defendant's counsel gave notice of exception.

Mr. Hempstead then made a motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that it contained sixteen counts all for the same offense, which he maintained was contrary to the method of procedure established by the highest authority, and that under these circumstances those same authorities declare that the prosecuting counsel must either elect on which charge he will be prosecuted or the Court must quash the indictment.

The motion was ably argued for the defense by Mr. Hempstead, until the Court adjourned yesterday; and the argument was resumed this morning, most of the time until recess at mid day being occupied by the counsel for the prosecution, who, by quotations from the highest common law authorities and other sources, sought to overturn the position assumed by Major Hempstead.

This afternoon Mr. Maxwell closed the argument for the prosecution; and was followed by Hon. Thomas Fitch for the defense. The effort of the last named gentleman was able, lucid and impressive, reflecting the utmost credit on him as a member of the legal profession, and fully sustaining his reputation as an orator.

The Court adjourned till two p. m., to-morrow.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

**THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.**—During the progress of the present court proceedings, it is the design of the News to refrain from commenting thereon, unless the interests of the public shall appear to require it.

**DELIGHTFUL.**—Since the late storm the weather has been cool, bracing and altogether delightful. The rain of Sunday effectually laid the dust and the roads are baked hard, which makes travel through the streets pleasant.

**TO BE REGRETTED.**—The Chicago Times evidently thinks it is well sometimes to go rather slow, judging by the following concerning the situation of Utah:—

It is to be regretted that the federal authorities have checked, by their utterly unnecessary and uncalled for proceedings, the influences that were quietly but irrepressibly at work undermining polygamy and the church that supports it.

**DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.**—The distinguished statesman, Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, accompanied by Mrs. Morton and child, Maj. Beeson, Mr. W. P. Fishback, Mrs. Fishback and child, Dr. W. Clinton Thompson, Mrs. Lippincott, (Grace Greenwood), and her brother, Judge Clark, arrived from Omaha last evening. They were received by Hon. Wm. H. Hooper and a number of other of our principal citizens and conducted to the Townsend House, where they remain the guests of the city.

We understand that the Hon. Senator and some of the party expect to leave for the west to-morrow at 2.45 p.m.

The party visited several places of interest in the city to-day, and were delighted with the manner in which it is laid out and the surrounding scenery.

**RETURNING HOME.**—Bishop W. B. Preston, of Logan, was to leave this city this afternoon, going as far as Brigham City, on his return home. He came to the city five weeks ago yesterday, and has been under the care of Drs. Anderson and Richards. His arm is now quite comfortable and is recovering fast from the wound received at Soda Springs. Physically he feels rather feeble, but he is anxious to get home, and the Doctors have pronounced his arm sufficiently healed for him to return. He expressed himself as under many obligations to various brethren in the city, especially those connected with the Z. C. M. I., for their kind attentions to him during his stay.

**SOME OF THE PREPARATIONS.**—The following is from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1871.

Prior to the inauguration of criminal prosecution against the leaders of Mormonism, General Augur informed the War Department that it might be necessary to concentrate troops at Salt Lake City, in the event that Judge McKean should take a decided stand against the leading Mormons. Correspondence has passed between General Sherman and General Augur, but no orders were issued, the latter being left to exercise his own discretion respecting the request of the Governor of

that State. The action of General Augur thus far meets with the unqualified approval of the Secretary of War, and the prompt action of General Augur, it is believed, has intimidated the Mormons. No trouble is anticipated in that quarter, but at the least intimation troops will be sent into Utah sufficient to support the United States Judge against all enemies in the Territory.

**NATURALIZATION FORMULA.**—The following is the naturalization formula of his honor, Judge McKean, as enunciated by him in the Third District Court this afternoon, and taken verbatim as the questions were asked. The first applicant was Mr. William Douglas, of Smithfield, Cache County:

Q. Where were you born?

A. Glasgow, Scotland.

Q. How long have you been in the United States?

A. Seventeen years.

Q. Where do you live now?

A. Smithfield, Cache Co.

Q. Are you a farmer?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you like our laws and government?

A. Yes.

Q. You find it easy to obey our laws, don't you?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been in the habit of obeying them so far?

A. Yes.

Q. All of them?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you think of your right to judge which law you should obey, or do you regard yourself as bound to obey all the laws?

A. I mean to obey all the laws of the United States.

Q. You have done so?

A. Yes.

Q. You do not mean to assert the right to obey some and disobey others?

A. I will obey them all.

Q. Have you a family?

A. Yes.

Q. How much?

A. Four children and one wife.

Q. Have you more than one wife?

A. No, Sir.

Q. More than one woman that you treat as a wife?

A. No, Sir.

Q. No cohabiting with but one woman?

A. No, Sir.

Q. Then you are not living in polygamy?

A. No, Sir.

Q. When you say you will obey all the laws, you mean to obey the law against polygamy?

A. I am observing that law now; I can not tell what I will do in the future, I know what I am doing at present.

Q. You ought to be able to tell what you will do, for you have already been put under a pretty stringent oath, and will have to subscribe to one more so.

A. I shall try to obey them all.

Q. That as well as all others?

A. Yes.

After examining the vouchers of Mr. Douglas, his honor said to him: "When you take the oath, Mr. Douglas, you acquire all the rights that I or any other American citizen enjoys, and you can hold any office in the land save one—that of President of the United States."

A. I don't want to be President.

A Mr. Richardson was the next applicant, and after putting several questions to him similar to the above, the following colloquy took place:

Q. "You observe, Mr. Richardson, that I do not say anything about your religion. That is not my business. You have the right to belong to one church or another, as you see fit; my business is to see whether you are now and intend to be a law-abiding man, and that is as far as I go."

A. That is what I have been up to the present.

Q. You have thus far tried to obey all our laws?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And you intend to do so.

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. The law against polygamy as well as others?

A. I know what I have done, I do not know what I shall do.

Q. Don't you? You know what you have done?

A. Yes.

Q. And what you intend to do?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Do you intend to keep all the laws?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. In asking these questions we do no more than the law requires.

After examining Mr. Richardson's vouchers, he was admitted.