

A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR.

The people who settled Utah and redeemed it from the silence and sterility of centuries, have just cause of complaint against those who claim the position of representatives of the government and of the majority of the citizens of the United States. They may rightfully complain that they never have fair play. From the rise of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints until the present date, they have been misrepresented as to their personal character and religious faith, and whether before courts or executives, the law has been stretched and perverted to their disfavor. Numerous instances of this might be quoted, but we prefer referring to present circumstances rather than to past history.

When the so-called Poland bill became a law, an appearance of fairness was exhibited in giving to the "Mormons" the selection of one half of the names on the jury list, and the "Gentiles" the other half. But this was only an appearance. In fact it was exceedingly unfair. The "Mormons" formed at least nine-tenths of the community for which this law was framed, and their opponents, at the very most, only the other tenth. Yet their numbers on the jury list were made equal. This, one would suppose, was a sufficient discrimination against the members of a certain religious faith, and in favor of their avowed adversaries. But this was not all. United States officers, appointed by the Government, were empowered to perform the duties that properly belonged to Territorial officials elected by the people, and all civil, criminal and probate jurisdiction was taken from the probate courts, leaving them only power in divorce and the settlement of estates of decedents. Another thing. And to this draw special attention. When a grand or petit jury is to be drawn, this law makes it the duty of the Marshal, or his deputy, to draw from the box into which the names on the lists have been put, such number of names as the judge may designate. Let us see the effects of this.

By counting the odd numbers opposite the names of the jurors drawn at Ogden on the 8th inst., it will be perceived that the grand jury contains thirteen non-"Mormons," and by counting the even numbers, that five only are "Mormons." Twelve of the whole number must agree in order to find an indictment. Thus the vote of the seven "Mormons" in a case under dispute would be completely nullified. By taking the same process with the petit jury list, it will be found that it contains the names of twenty-nine non-"Mormons" against eleven "Mormons," and when the peremptory challenges allowed are considered, it will be seen what may result.

How could this happen on a fair shake of the box? The law says that the slips containing the names shall "be placed in a covered box, and thoroughly mixed and shuffled, and thereupon the United States Marshal, or his deputy, shall proceed to fairly draw by lot," etc. This is not the first time that such a preposterous preponderance of names of non-"Mormons" have been drawn from the box. Does any disinterested person think for a moment that this would repeatedly occur, if the slips were "thoroughly mixed and shuffled" and "fairly drawn?"

We have previously directed attention to these singular proceedings. We do not know whether any one has been deputed to see that the law in regard to this matter is properly carried out. What is anybody's business seems to be nobody's business. But we think this is a very important matter. It is well understood that the officials of the Government, here, are anxious and eager to proceed against prominent "Mormons," and that some of their predecessors have not scrupled to twist and wrest the law, and prostitute the power in their hands, to vent their bigotry and spleen against some of our best men. And we have recently heard of one prominent official having stated that he intended to obtain a large sum of money from the Government for prosecutions in Utah, and that he would use it to secure the conviction of a gentleman who is under indictment, and who, with a fair trial before a jury, could not fail to be acquitted.

These are times when every one should be on his guard and on the alert, so that the unscrupulous may not obtain unlawful and undue advantage. We do not complain against honorable, fair and conscientious opposition or warfare, but we do denounce as vile and beneath the dignity of man, to say nothing of official honor, any attempts to reach alleged infractions of the law by dishonest and wilful perversion of its letter and its spirit. Give us a fair field and we ask no favor.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

We consider it necessary to say something in relation to a statement which has appeared in the Ogden Junction, to the effect that all persons who have married a plural wife since 1862 are liable to prosecution. We should not have referred to it but for the fact that the editor persists in his assertion, after being informed by a correspondent of the well known fact that the United States statute of limitations bars trial and punishment for any offenses against the laws of the United States, except a capital offense, unless an indictment is found within two years next after the offense was committed.

THE JUNCTION EDITOR TAKES THE

ground that the cohabitation, or, as he puts it, "the conjugality," and not the ceremony is the offense, and therefore that every man who is living with the second wife, as such, whom he has taken, since the passage of the act of '62, and whose first wife is living and undivorced, is liable to prosecution. Reference to the law will show that this is entirely erroneous. The marriage is made of the ceremony, the cohabitation is not mentioned. This is and has been considered the defect in the law, by those playing upon it. And their main efforts now, apart from their attempts to obtain power to pack juries, is to push a bill through Congress which will make the cohabitation, and not the mere ceremony, the offense. All persons are liable to error, and it is rather a mark of greatness than weakness to acknowledge it when discovered. The Junction is clearly mistaken on a question that has vital interest to our people at the present juncture.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa.

NEW YORK, 13.—A prominent engineer of Cincinnati has made a contract to build a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa, in the Holy Land. The railroad is to be narrow gauge and 40 miles long.

Suit Against Kate Claxton.

The summons in the suit for \$165.50, brought against Kate Claxton by J. J. Elliott, leader of the orchestra at the Lyceum Theatre, while Miss Claxton managed it, was served on her on Friday. She is playing in the Nevada Theatre, in Williamsburg, and the suit was brought before Justice Elliott. It is to be tried on Friday.

Scarlet Fever Cases, etc.

During the past week 270 cases of scarlet fever were reported to the board of health, against 224 the previous week. There were 32 deaths from this disease during the week. The total number of deaths from all causes was 569; the births were 538.

Silver a Merchandise.

The World's Washington special says: Senator Chaffee proposes to introduce a bill to impose an ad valorem duty of 2 per cent on silver bullion. He considers silver as nothing more than a merchandise, and entitled to protection as much as any other article on the dutiable list. The passage of the act would, in Chaffee's estimation, quiet the apprehension of those who fear that the single standard of European nations will throw their surplus silver on our market. The Secretary of the Treasury has bought considerable silver bullion from Germany recently, bullion owners of that country having made special contracts for the sale of bullion at lower figures than the market. The bill would also affect the miners of Nevada, Colorado or California.

Another Government-Indian Trade.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have been engaged for more than a week in negotiating with the head of Colorado Ute Indians, now here, for the purchase of a large area of lands which belong to these Indians. Negotiations were brought to a head yesterday. The Indians sell to the government an area of four miles square of their lands in Ouray Valley, demanded by the people who are working the mines of that district, which are accessible except through these lands. These mining lands are very valuable. Three tribes of Ute of Colorado have been reported, 12,000,000 acres of their reservation. Comic Repertory Slandering Talmage.

In his sermon, yesterday, Talmage said, in relation to the recent attacks by comic papers: "While some of these falsehoods may have excited merriment, which is one thing that is different, because it invades the sanctity of my home. It has been stated that sixteen years ago I went sailing upon the Schuykill River, and that I allowed my wife to drown while I saved her sister, marrying her in 60 days afterwards. I proposed to the lady, who was on the forehead of every man who shall utter it, and I invoke the law to aid me." Talmage then read from a paper which he had prepared, a complete account of the unfortunate catastrophe on the Schuykill. He was in a boat with his wife and child, and his wife's own child. Knowing nothing of the dam, they were swept over it, and the boat was upset. His wife was instantly sucked under by a strong current. His sister, two children and himself were saved by clinging to the gunwale of the boat. At the time this accident occurred he had never seen or heard of his present wife, and was introduced to her for the first time nine months later, by his brother. He would pay \$100 to any responsible person who would write a letter stating that he was the father of the child who was born to the wife of the late Talmage, and that he was the father of the child who was born to the wife of the late Talmage, and that he was the father of the child who was born to the wife of the late Talmage.

The Female Pedestrian.

Madame Anderson, the pedestrian, who has been making her way walking 2,700 quarter miles, in as many quarters this evening. Her physician and husband have begged her for several days to desist, but she is plucky. It is shown that her share of the money will be about \$15,000, or rather more than \$3,000 per week. The task has been pressing upon her since she was filled during the day with the best people of Brooklyn, ladies predominate.

Disseminated with Thurman.

The Times' correspondent at Cleveland, declares there is much dissension within the ranks of the Democrats at Thurman's refusal to attend the Jackson banquet at Columbus, recently. The Jacksons think they have been snubbed. The writer asserts that it is in position to know that Thurman's popularity has greatly waned in consequence, and that he will be supplanted by Erving or Pendleton.

A Good Move.

General Frisbie, formerly of California, is about establishing a bank in the City of Mexico. He has contemplated to organize a transportation and banking company there enabling American manufacturers to compete with the French and others who do business with countries through the medium of their bankers.

An Actor Missing.

The Inspector of police sent out a general alarm, last night. Frank Mordant, the well-known actor, has been missing. He is exceedingly worried. Mordant has enemies who recently attempted to kill him.

Fitting up for Grant and Bates.

The United States steamer Echmond, which left the Navy Yard at San Francisco to join the Atlantic squadron, has been called and state rooms elegantly furnished for the comfort of Grant and his son, the latter travelling as his aide. New and elaborate carpets and curtains have been added to the cabin and

wardroom, and the interior fittings give it a palatial appearance. The admiral's cabin has been fitted up in a sumptuous manner for the expected accommodation of the general and his suite. The officers were selected for this special cruise.

The Indian Trouble.

Fort Robinson, Neb., 13.—The main body of the escaped Indians have been found, and immediately surrounded with the intention of getting them to surrender; but the Indians stubbornly declined, the troops retreating and the position during the night, and on Saturday afternoon a twelve-pound Napoleon gun left for the scene of action. It is now authoritatively reported that the number of Indians killed is forty, fifteen wounded, and from forty to fifty captured.

Red Bull, one of the chiefs of Red Cloud's band, arrived the day before from Pine Ridge Agency, and observing his sister, who was wounded and bleeding, and called her a bad woman, and told her to get up and fight. Trouble is feared from Spotted Tail and Red Cloud's bands.

The U. S. Troops and the Indians.

Fifty Cheyenne savages are still at large, having escaped from their stronghold of Big Horn. They have been followed by the troops, and the trail was followed yesterday morning, going northwest. The advance guard of the troops were fired upon by a party of savages, at noon, who were doubtless covering the retreat of the main band, succeeding in killing Corporal Ore, Company A, Third Cavalry. The other savages were the guard seeing their leader falling dead from a shot through his heart, charged on the Indians, who were concealed in a rifle pit near the top of the ridge. In the charge the guard killed one Indian and wounded another. The remaining Indians escaped through the heavy timber.

At Four o'clock last evening,

the troops had got up with the savages, who surprised the guard in their midst, wounding private Hunter, of company C, Third Cavalry, in the right shoulder. The savages were firing in the thick brush, and a continuous fire, in the direction where the savages were supposed to be, continued until morning. Two more companies of the Third Cavalry, commanded by Major Vroom, left here at dark last evening, for the scene of hostilities, carrying two twelve-pound Napoleon guns with them.

Earthquake Shock.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 13.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt last night, about 11.45. It lasted about 30 seconds and had a south-westerly to north-westerly direction. Buildings were violently shaken, crockery rattled and doors thrown open. The shock was felt at St. Augustine and down the coast from Punta Roca to St. Marks as well as over the interior portion of the State. Nothing of the kind was ever experienced here before.

WESTERN.

Convicted of Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—Edward Anderson, the accomplice of Troy Dye in the murder of A. M. Tullis, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Yellow Fever.

LONDON, 13.—The Italian envoy in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that yellow fever has disappeared and several deaths have occurred.

A Crisis Averted.

The Times states that it is generally believed that a crisis in the engineering trade has been avoided for the present, as the masters are inclined to waive their demands.

General Roberts' Troops.

A dispatch from Lahore says: General Roberts leaves a small garrison in Khosht.

The Afghanistan Difficulty.

Major Dargahai has received friendly letters from most of the Kabul and Ghilzai Chiefs. An imposing durbar was held at Jelalabad on the 1st of January. Major Sir Samuel Brown. Most of the local Chieftains and influential men of the neighborhood attended. Major Dargahai explained the Viceroy of India's proclamation, commented on the fact and events as manifested by the strength of the British Government, and the assistance and assurance. We have no quarrel with the people of Afghanistan. The principal aim of our expedition was the change of authority, and freely offered his services.

The Health of the Troops is good,

and they are settling down comfortably in their different camps. With wet weather, however, there will certainly come more sickness, but not sufficient to make a serious inroad on the strength of the force. The most serious danger, however, is probably Ali Mulla and Dakka. Gen. Stewart's troops have marched through Candahar, and are now on their way to Herat. Supplies are being plentifully offered by the people, who show a friendly spirit along the whole of the route. The line of march. There has been no molestation of baggage or of the troops, as well as the progress of the column.

THE BOOK OF ABRAHAM

By GEORGE HENRY REYNOLDS.

CHAP. VIII.—Abraham on

Parash's Throne. He makes a Treaty ending a One Hundred years' war. The true system of Astronomy, Governing Planets, Kolob.

Considerable ridicule has been needlessly expended on the statement that the existing figure in plate I of the Book of Abraham represents a patriarch "sitting upon Parash's throne by the politeness of the king." It has been scoffed at as an absurd and idle fancy, as well as all other portions of Abraham's divinely inspired record. Josephus writes (book I, chap. viii.) that Pharaoh, the Egyptian king, took the woman, Sarah, who he desired to take into his household, was the wife of Abraham, he made an excuse for his action, that believing her to be his daughter, he wished to marry her, from his desire to be related to so distinguished a personage as Abraham. This could not be, for, as Pharaoh was not a god, he could not be related to a god's son. It must have been an excuse that bore upon the probability of truth, and one that would be accepted as genuine by the powerful

visitor from Canaan. Had it been otherwise, it would have been adding insult to injury, and instead of Abraham remaining in Egypt to become a teacher to his people, we should probably learn that in anger he returned to his own land. Then, accepting Pharaoh's own statement to be true, it is difficult to believe that he who wished to be so nearly allied to Abraham, would, in the fulness of Eastern politeness, think it any too great a concession to ask him to sit upon his throne, whilst he explained to him and to his court the wonders of the Egyptian religion.

Nor is this all, we have yet other testimony of how powerful a man was Abraham amongst the children of the Nile. Our readers will probably recollect that we have already drawn attention to a statement of Josephus, that at the time the Pharaoh visited Egypt, the people of that country despised each other, and were very angry one with another on that account; further, that Abraham proved to them that their various religions were vain and void of truth. Modern research has shown that Abraham did more than this. It appears that somewhat more than one thousand years before the advent into Egypt one of its monarchs—Memphites—attempted to establish the worship of Osiris over all Egypt, as a result, a great religious war ensued, which continued for a century. The history of the country at this time becomes involved and obscure to the highest degree, but one fact is absolutely certain, and that is, that this civil war was fierce, long-continued and with varying success. A late British historical testifies that in the year 1894 B.C. (according to the best chronology which is now known, far from the Egyptian home) a great and bloody civil war of one hundred years' duration was fought to the annihilation of the Pharaohs. In forming a treaty with his ruler to terminate the religious war. Then, if it be true that Abraham was a powerful man in his day that by his aid a civil war of one hundred years' duration was brought to an amicable close, is not this a magnificent achievement in the idea that he, by politeness, sat upon the throne of the ruler to whom he had been of so great service.

About this time, as near as can be told, a great change was effected in the religion of the Egyptians, which we ascribe to the preaching, in their midst, of the gospel, by the Father of the Faithful. It appears from Herodotus, that according to the story of the idolatrous Egyptian priests of his day, that when Cheops ascended the throne, he selected the temples of the false gods and prohibited their sacrifices. Cheops is said to have reigned fifty years, and was succeeded by his son, Chephren, who also kept the temples closed. In the succeeding reign the temples were again opened and the people returned to their old modes of worshipping. So that there was a religious revival by the heathen dwellers by the Nile, of later years, that Herodotus states that they would not even mention their names. Mr. Taylor, an author of some note, writes that the priests of the Pyramid. Why was it built and who built it? from various evidences brought to his notice infers that the temple had been previously built by the kings who accepted this message and carried out these reforms, by the worshippers of Osiris in succeeding generations. If so, the temple had been pursued by others in like circumstances in other lands and at other times. Cheops is usually credited with the building of the great pyramid, and to that mighty structure we shall by and by appeal for testimony to prove that whoever it was, he was a man of great wisdom and a man of great power. We are acquainted with the sublime and sublime of astronomy revealed by Jehovah to Abraham, with instructions to teach it to the Egyptians. Abraham tells us that there were three ways by which he received his knowledge of astronomy. 1st. Through the records handed down to him from the antediluvian fathers. 2nd. By the use of the Urim and Thummim, which he received from the Lord in the Ur of Chaldees. 3rd. By a communication with the Almighty, who face to face, and with his own voice, explained to him the laws that govern his course in the heavens. The most sublime system of astronomy revealed by God to Abraham is so vast, so grand, so comprehensive, that no uninspired man ever searched out the laws of the universe, and the most sublime system of astronomy revealed by God to Abraham is so vast, so grand, so comprehensive, that no uninspired man ever searched out the laws of the universe, and the most sublime system of astronomy revealed by God to Abraham is so vast, so grand, so comprehensive, that no uninspired man ever searched out the laws of the universe.

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NOTICE.

I wish to notify my friends that I have removed from my old stand to 10 doors west of Theatre. Work done good, cheap and promptly.

JOSEPH BENTLEY, Weaver.

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To do Housework. Apply to Mrs. Grady, 200 South Street.

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