

EDITORIALS.

TRAINING IN THE PRIESTHOOD

THE resolution of the High Council of this Stake of Zion published in Friday evening's DESERET NEWS, is worthy the attention of others than those to whom it is specially addressed. The necessity of training the young men of the Church in the duties of the lesser or Aaronic Priesthood, before they are placed under the responsibilities of the higher or Melchisedek Priesthood, must be readily seen as soon as it is pointed out. There may be exceptions to this, but there can be no doubt that it should be the rule.

There is a very large body of Elders in the Church, and this is quite right in consideration of the magnitude of the great latter-day work which is yet but dimly opened to the general view. All the officers and quorums and helps in the Priesthood, will yet be needed for the labors that will in due time devolve upon the servants of the Lord clothed upon with His authority. But it cannot be denied that there are many who have the name of Elders who seem little entitled to the office. They do not appear to seek for the spirit of their calling. They are dead-heads in the Priesthood.

Some of these have been recommended to that office simply to give them an opportunity of receiving the blessings of the House of the Lord. This in our opinion is not according to the Divine design. It was no doubt intended of the Lord that men only should be ordained to this high and holy office who are adapted and qualified to discharge its duties and honorably bear its obligations.

It would seem that if a young man is fit to go into the Temple, receive its ordinances and enter into the holy estate of sacred matrimony, he is worthy to receive that portion of the Melchisedek Priesthood. This no doubt, is correct. But it does not follow that he is worthy of either because he wants to marry within the rules of the Church and has paid his tithing. He should have been found personally worthy and qualified for ordination before he is recommended from his Ward. The rule which permits marriages between members of the Church who have not received the ordinances of the Lord's House, by the Bishops in the respective Wards is a wise and beneficent one, and it precludes the necessity of recommending persons who are not found fully worthy to the blessings of the Temple. It is desirable, of course, that every young man and every young lady who enters into the marriage relation should be qualified and worthy to be sealed according to the law of the Priesthood. But it is and will be a fact that some are not so qualified and worthy, and the next best thing is then in order.

In order to train our young men so that when the proper time arrives they may be ready to assume the responsibilities of the higher Priesthood, they should, as a rule, be inducted into the duties of the lesser, by ordination into the quorums which have been organized according to divine revelation. The quorums of the Aaronic Priesthood are under the direction of the Bishopric. The Priests' quorums must be presided over directly by Bishops. The Teachers and the Deacons quorums should be filled up by youths and others who manifest a desire and disposition to serve the Lord, and they should be instructed in the principles of the Gospel and the duties of these callings as a graduation towards the higher offices in the Church.

A very wide field is open to the lesser Priesthood. Read the duties required of its incumbents in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. They are vitally important. The very life and purity of the Church are to some extent dependent upon the faithful discharge of those duties. The Deacon is to help the Teacher, and the Teacher the Priest, in house to house visitations and ministry. If those duties were properly attended to, how thoroughly organized we would be, how much iniquity might be rooted out and, what is far better, prevented, and how much strife might be quelled or avoided! There are many things which are aired in public that have no business to be brought before a congregation; they belong to the ministrations in private of the lesser Priesthood. Men who hold such callings are expected to be peace-makers; to teach family duties; to promote internal harmony and purity; to lead to the performance of both private and public duties; to build up the Church on the inside and watch over its interests.

If the Bishops would make special labor of keeping up these quorums and promoting their efficiency and interest, they would accomplish a glorious work in Israel, and the youths thus trained would be fit for higher responsibilities as soon as they reach to man's estate. And then the promotion, as suggested by the High Council, should be as the Spirit of God shall dictate. Personal preferences and family connections should cut no figure in the matter. The gifts and callings of God to a man and the whisperings of the Holy Ghost in reference to him, should be the guide in ordinations to any office in the Church of Christ. And whatsoever is more or less than this "cometh of evil."

We impress upon all who are interested in the welfare of Zion, the need and wisdom of uniting in carrying out the suggestion contained in the Resolution of the High Council of this Stake.

OGDEN DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Tuesday has been a singular and in many respects an exciting day in the District Court. The proceedings were opened in the usual manner and shortly after Mr. J. L. Rawlins appeared as counsel for plaintiff in the Promontory forcible entry and detainer case, and asked for a stay of proceedings in the judgment recently rendered in this court for the defendant. He also asked that the plaintiff be restored to possession and that the court fix the amount of bonds to be given, and asked an appeal from the judgment of this court to the Supreme Court of the Territory. Mr. Heywood opposed the application, and soon the attorneys were engaged in a vigorous argument on the application, consuming the "morning hour," which means till after 11 o'clock. The Judge then took the matter again under advisement until 2 this afternoon.

The case of The People vs. J. and J. M. Ferren was taken up. Solomon L. Campbell was sworn; thereupon Judge Emerson, for the defense, objected to any evidence being heard on this indictment, on the ground that it does not state who is accused, nor the date, locality or what water course has been obstructed. It simply charges that "a certain water ditch of James M. Chambers has been injured, which he used for irrigating land."

A jury had been impaneled to try the case. A debate ensued which lasted till past noon and the jury was discharged, the case ordered recommitted to the grand jury, and a proper indictment to be drawn, after which the matter will again be brought into court and the trial proceeded with.

The grand jury immediately took the case in hand, and a new indictment will be found in the near future.

At 2 p. m. the Judge was not ready to render a decision on the application of Mr. Rawlins in the forcible detainer case, so it went over until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

The case of The People vs. James McDermitt, who had pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses, was taken up. The first witness called was James Horrocks, who was not in a fit condition to occupy the witness stand, being under the influence of intoxicants. Nevertheless he was sworn. He is the complaining witness, and testified in a joking manner.

Mr. Rogers, for the defense, at the conclusion of this evidence, moved that it be stricken out.

The Court's ruling was reserved for the present.

Mr. Horrocks was considered not in a condition to testify further intelligently, and the Judge asked him why he appeared in court in such a condition on such an occasion to testify. Mr. Horrocks replied: "Oh, well, your honor, I do not know that I am in such a bad condition. Other folks may think so, but it is a mere matter of opinion." He was moving off when the court ordered a marshal to take Horrocks into custody, keep him until he was in a fit condition to appear, and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt. This witness interrupted the attorneys frequently during his examination, and several times asked the Judge if the attorneys were through with him, as he wished now to have something to say about the matter. The proceedings were here interrupted for about 20 minutes.

At 5:15 p. m., James Horrocks was recalled and answered a few questions in reply to counsel and was then remanded to the custody of the deputy. After he had retired the Judge said he had no wish to continue Horrocks all night, but would dispose of his contempt case at 8 p. m. Adjourned till Friday.

At 8 o'clock Horrocks was fined \$5 for contempt. He was let down very easy.

ABOUT MIDNIGHT Wednesday, a serious accident befell a young man named George W. Foster. He had attended a ball at Woodmansee Hall; he went out on to the platform at the rear of the building, and was leaning against the railing, which gave way and he was precipitated a distance of about 20 feet to the ground. He was rendered unconscious for about six hours. He was taken to his home where an examination showed that he had received a terrible cut in the forehead, another on the back of his head, and his shoulders and the back of his neck were badly hurt. He is attended by Dr. O. B. Adams. He is in a precarious condition, and at present it is not known how the injuries will result.

ANOTHER atmospheric change. It has been raining all the afternoon here, and still looks as though it will continue through the night.

PROSECUTING ONE OF THE JURY WHO ACCUSED LORIN FARR—THEY DRANK WHISKY—NOTES.

On Wednesday, Dec. 8, in the First District Court, H. B. Gwilliam pleaded guilty to two counts in the indictment

charging him with unlawful cohabitation, and not guilty to the third. Sentence is to be pronounced on Monday, the 13th inst., at 5 p. m.

THOMAS B. HEIM made a similar plea to a similar indictment, and will be sentenced on the same day.

JOHN MARNOTT was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty" to a two-count indictment charging him with unlawful cohabitation.

AFTER the noon recess the jury in the case of the people against James M. Ferron was excused till ten a. m. Thursday, in consequence of the absence of Mr. J. N. Kimball, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff.

At 2:20 p. m. the grand jury came in to court and presented a number of indictments. Attorney V. Bierbower, who came in with them, read a complaint against Wm. Studer, a member of the petit jury that acquitted Lorin Farr. It charged him with contemptuous behavior and insult towards this court, while acting on the jury. It was also alleged that the said Wm. Studer smuggled into the jury room, on the 24th of November, 1886, a bottle of whisky or brandy, and after partaking of it himself passed it to other members of said jury, several of whom also drank freely thereof, the result of which was that the proceedings of said jury were characterized by great disorder and confusion. Mr. Bierbower thereupon asked that an order be issued to said William Studer to appear and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt and punished therefor. The order was issued by his honor and defendant was notified to appear before him on Monday, the 13th inst.

Judge Emerson will be present on that day on behalf of Mr. Studer. The grand jury then returned and court took recess till half past four o'clock. The names of the other bibulous petit jurors Mr. Bierbower had not ascertained.

PETER MILLER was called for sentence, having been convicted of grand larceny. He pleaded extenuating circumstances and asked the leniency of the court. He has already been confined in jail five months. He hails from Clinton, Iowa. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. When he heard the sentence he exclaimed "Oh Lord, Judge!" and sank back into a chair.

HARVEY MURDOCK, of Hainesville, was brought in court by a deputy marshal. He was arraigned for polygamy, the indictment charging that on the 9th of July last he married one Emma Peterson, his first or legal wife being then alive and undivorced. Mr. Murdock took the statutory time to plead.

Court adjourned, at 5:30, till 10 a. m. Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The complaint against Wm. Studer and other jurors whose "names to this affiant are unknown," has caused quite a sensation in the town. The denouement on Monday next is looked forward to with much interest. This is the first instance of the kind that has ever occurred in the judicial history of Ogden City.

This evening I had a conversation with Coroner Mark Hall in relation to the decease of William Morten—not Martin—as some had it—who died at one of the homes of Mr. George C. Wilson of this city. He had lived with Mr. Wilson for a little over a year, but at the time of his death he was on Wilson's farm, about two miles west of Ogden. The coroner held an inquest, and James Wilson, George C. Wilson and Dr. J. X. Allen were examined—the latter professionally. Jas. Wilson stated that he had seen deceased on Saturday night as late as ten o'clock at the witness' residence; he also saw him the next morning. At each of these times the man complained of a pain near the heart and he had expressed fears that he had heart disease. Witness did not see deceased again alive. George C. Wilson said that Mr. Morten had lived with him more or less for about 13 months. Had often heard him complain of being troubled with pain and a fluttering of the heart. Dr. Allen expressed the opinion that deceased died from heart disease, and the jury's verdict was in accordance with that opinion. When found he was sitting in bed, in an almost upright position, with his arms akimbo. He had no property. A large number of letters were found in his trunk, one of which was unfinished, and bore date of Dec. 3, 1886. He was a widower, his wife having died about 4 years since at Portland, Oregon, leaving three children, two boys and one girl, William, Frederick and Alice. He was about 45 years old; had been a soldier in the Union army, and was expecting a pension. He was born at Norwich, England. His body was interred by the coroner.

A TIMELY HINT TO OGDEN.

A HUGE effort is to be put forth by the combined forces of the enemy, composed of so-called Republicans, Democrats, Liberals, etc., to capture the city government of Ogden at the next municipal election. Every apostate, scoundrel, and pretended "Mormon" who is disaffected from any cause, is to be cajoled and worked on to join the cabal and aid in turning things upside down at the Junction City. The Peo-

ple's party should understand the situation and intention and take measures accordingly.

It may seem a little premature to mention this matter just now, seeing that the election will not take place until next February. But the success of the election will depend on the registration, and that will be conducted during the week commencing on the 20th inst. It is in order, then, to agitate the subject. It is better to "take time by the forelock" than to be found lagging behind. It is important, that all who desire good government should secure the right to have a voice in its conduct. Talk is all very well, but it is votes that count in a political struggle. At an election they speak much louder than words.

Every citizen of Ogden, male and female, who is not disqualified by law, should see to it that the registration is made complete. If names are wrongfully stricken off or any omissions occur improperly, steps should be promptly taken to secure correction of the error. The leaders of the People's Party should be on the alert. They know pretty well from experience what shifts and tricks and dodges can be resorted to by the wily and unprincipled foe, for the purpose of weakening the vote of the party. Measures should be adopted at once to make certain the registration of every voter whose aid may be relied on in the coming struggle.

Now is the time for preparation. The full strength of the People will be needed. The future of Ogden depends greatly on present action. If the registration is defective the election may be a failure. If all the legal voters of the party register and see that their names are placed on the registration lists, and then a full vote is polled, the People will have a handsome majority and the city will be preserved to good order, economical administration, and the control of the great bulk of the citizens represented by fair and sober men in their interest, who will have regard for the general welfare and not work for selfish ends and purposes.

If all the members of the People's Party were active and alive to their duty, there would be no danger of disaster. But the apathy which some people exhibit in political affairs is lamentable, and suggests the need of extra exertion on the part of the wise and live men of the party. Opposition stirs up the sluggish when the time for action comes, but if the sleepy are not waked up in time for registration, they will surely be caught napping at the election. Let every man do his duty and there need be no fears as to the result. The registration must be made complete.

DEVELOPMENTS IN HIGH SOCIETY.

THE revelations of low conduct in high circles of British life, of flagrant immorality and disgusting corruption among the titled and refined of "Christian" society, are not confined to such cases as the Campbell and Aylesford developments, but crop up almost every day in the divorce courts, and leak out in exposures that cannot be covered up even by wealth and influence. They serve to show that education, position, "Christian" training and monogamous laws, surroundings and restrictions do not secure that social purity which anti-"Mormon" sophists pretend are the sure results of such influences.

The high life scandal brought out in the Adams-Coleridge case has paled its ineffectual fires, before the glare of the lurid flames emitted by the newest society sensation that has formed of late the burden of foreign news by telegraph. The defendant in this case is the Lord Chief Justice. He has been arraigned in his own court by his own son-in-law. His own daughter has appeared as a witness against him, and the whole case is remarkable as well as deplorable.

Charles W. Adams has brought a second action for libel against Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. The first suit, which was settled and hushed up by reference to arbitrators, was brought on account of letters written by the defendant to his daughter, aspersing the character of Mr. Adams, a suitor for her hand. The ferment that this occasioned in aristocratic circles was scarcely calmed down, when it was started anew and with greater activity by the second action, occasioned by letters that came to light by mistake before the referees, in which Lord Coleridge had aspersed the character of his daughter. Mr. Adams was not only personally injured thereby, but his wife's reputation was damaged and hence the latest proceedings.

The letters disclose the fact that Lord Coleridge charged Adams with contriving to secure meetings with Miss Coleridge in a darkened room, for the purpose of taking a course to compromise her and compel her to marry him in order to protect her reputation. They also sustain the statement that Lord Coleridge, before his daughter's marriage, persistently endeavored to impose on others his daughter's maintenance, that he might be free to use her private money in support of his dignity and peerage. The existence of the letters cannot be denied, but the quib-

ble is raised that these papers were not intentionally made public, but sent inadvertently by the defendant's solicitor to the referees, and that therefore they were private and privileged documents and their publication was accidental and not through malice.

The spectacle of this peer of the realm and high judicial dignitary, with his aristocratic son appearing in a public court against his son-in-law, and of the daughter being compelled, for her husband's sake and in defence of her own good name, to appear against her father, is ugly and scandalous, and calculated with other simultaneous occurrences to cast discredit upon the high and mighty order of so-called nobility, and cause the "common people" to despise the aristocracy and take license from the example of their "betters."

These social developments are not very strong testimonies in favor of the tendency of the boasted system of religion and morality which is held out so often for the admiration of the alleged wicked "Mormons." They are so frequent and of such enormity, that they weaken the claim set forth that they are exceptional. They appear rather to be indicative. If so many and such atrocious cases come to light, how much is there of evil that is smothered up and kept from the public gaze? And if, as appears, "Christian civilization" after so many centuries of life and opportunities, with a swelling increase of power to make its sway resistless, produces in these latter times so many proofs of its own corruption, by the fruits which tell of the tree, are not persons who have come out from its trammels and whose eyes have been opened to its failures, justified in striving to establish something better and purer, even though they have to face a sneering and boastful world?

Much comment is occasioned by the evil of bringing a daughter into court to testify against her father. And such remarks are quite pertinent. But if the presence of a daughter in court under such circumstances is an evil, when she is there to defend her own character, what must be thought, by persons not rendered oblivious to wrong by anti-"Mormon" bias, of compelling not only daughters of mature age, but girls of tender years, and even the lawful wives of defendants, to reveal everything they know and think about their fathers' and husbands' acts in the privacy of home and the seclusion of the bed-chamber? This is done in cases against accused "Mormons," repeatedly, and against the wishes and liberty of these enforced witnesses, and to the demoralization of the public and the desecration of the family.

We are living in strange times, and the doings of the chief champions of the existing order of society will, in time, demonstrate its own rottenness, and aid in the cause of that reform which it so strenuously strives to suppress, but which under the despised name of "Mormonism" is bound to prevail and bring about a social revolution.

A SICKLY SHAM.

THE documents in regard to the so-called "Utah Loyal League" which will be found in another part of this paper, disclose a little more of the "true inwardness" of the money-getting scheme which is being worked among the "Gentile" portion of this community. The cunning movements of one deft hand are to be seen all through the arrangement. The grand object of the whole plot is to rake in half dollars from all who are foolish enough to throw away their money, towards aiding a few adventurers to prosecute their nefarious labors for the purpose of gaining control of this Territory.

We call the special attention of those who care anything at all about the concern, to the manner in which everything financial and otherwise is to be conveyed toward the "Central League." All the branch Leagues are to contribute to the central power. They are to be treated to a little taffy in the shape of a formal organization, and have a password to give it a show of secrecy and thus a source of interest, and each is to have its officers and its meetings. But the cash is all to go to the Central League, and the power is all to be wielded by that body. The branch concerns are mere channels through which the funds are to flow to the centre. Women as well as men are to be admitted, because four bits from a female is just as much to the Central League as half a dollar from a male.

Then note the fact that the real Great Mogul, chief cook and bottle washer, money manipulator and custodian of papers and properties, is the Chief Secretary, who is O. J. H. The whole business seems to centre in the notorious ex-collector of internal revenue, the anti-"Mormon" scribe, the sneered and vindictive stumper and political windbag, Hollister. See how he is to handle the whole concern, read the form of the "articles" and other part of the documents, and then say if the entire speculation is not stamped all over with his insignia.

A more barefaced "rig" to gather up funds to be used by persons who expect to profit by the alleged object of the organization, was never floated on the public tide. It is not likely to last long. The dupes will soon find