

relations among you subject to the government of the Church?"

"Yes, but only in a certain sense. The family is subject to the church, but the community to the laws of the land, just as are all other religious bodies."

"Is not polygamy regarded in a peculiar sense a vital principle in your religion? I mean is it not one of the conditions of membership for the women?"

"It is in this way only: In order to have a plurality of wives, a man must first become a member of our church. A woman, likewise, in order to marry a man with another wife, must join our church, and with both man and woman it must be a part of their religious faith; that is, they must believe, as I do, that it is the will of God that men should have more wives than one, and that the sanction of the church makes it a holy thing."

"Upon what particular authority do you believe in having a plurality of wives, Mr. Jeremy?"

"Our belief is founded on the teachings of the Bible, that the old prophets, beloved of God, had a plurality of wives, and it was recognized by both God and man as proper. The Lord was not angry with David for having many wives, but his wrath was kindled against him for his wickedness in taking Uriah's wife from him."

"How many Mormons are there in Utah?"

"The number is estimated now at one hundred thousand."

"How many are there in Salt Lake?"

"About thirty thousand."

"Are there many Gentiles?"

"About two Gentiles to ten of us."

"What kind of people are they generally?"

"They are generally of not a very good class. Of course there are exceptions. There are some as good people among them as live anywhere, but generally they are a turbulent kind, and are disposed to stir up strife. They are after the offices of the city treasury. Many of them vote with us and help to sustain our government. Some of them join our church and marry a number of wives."

"When there are a number of wives to one man how do they get along together?"

"Very harmonious. They live sometimes in separate houses, and sometimes all together under one roof with separate apartments. They are generally as kind to each other as sisters, and often take care of each other's children."

"It is said (though I don't believe the saying) that human nature is alike the world over. Here, where we are taught that we must forsake all other women but one, a man dare not look with favor upon another fair woman lest the green-eyed monster in the shape of an enraged and suspicious wife pounce upon him. Now, how is it with those wives who know that their husband's love is divided between so many?"

"There may at times be a little jealousy, but that is the exception, not the rule. It is their conscientious belief that their husbands should have other wives, and believing in the Lord that they are doing His will, gladly submit. Furthermore, each additional wife is taken by consent of the other wives."

"Do all the men have a plurality of wives?"

"No; my companion here, Mr. Lewellyn, is an example. He believes in polygamy, but has only one wife. Some Mormons are bachelors."

"Do the wives always seem satisfied with the attention which each one receives from her husband?"

"Well, if they are not satisfied, they don't complain."

"In the land of the Gentile, you know, there are many wives who claim the whole attention of a husband, and yet there may be some dissatisfaction. As to the men, there are legions of spurious Mormons. Does the same disposition affect men and women in Salt Lake?"

"No, sir. The effect of polygamy is to stop adultery and preserve virtue."

"How are adulterers treated there?"

"The man or woman who commits adultery is cut off from the church."

"For what causes can a man put away one of his numerous wives?"

"Only for adultery, but a woman may get a divorce from her husband both for adultery and ill treatment or neglect."

Here the reporter suggested some palliations for crime of that character, which sometimes arise out of the irregularities of the marital relation, when the Mormon preacher remarked:

"There is no excuse which we should recognize. The best thing a man should do is to join our church and marry."

"But polygamy is not allowed here in the States."

"It will be some day prevalent in many countries. A great many in the States are adopting the religion. We have missionaries in many sections of the country. As to the conflict between us and the Government, we have only to say that if Congress and the people rise up against us and try to put us down, then we can do nothing but leave the question with the Lord and the United States. Our work is the Lord's cause, and we expect him to take care of it."

"Is there as much bitterness as alleged between the Mormons and Gentiles?"

"No, there is not; the better class of what we call outsiders mingle with Mormons in social as well as business life. Still the bad reports circulated about us tend to keep capitalists away who would otherwise invest their money in the Territory. We have our faults as well as other people, but we are not near so bad as report represents us. We believe in polygamy as a divine institution of marriage. The mission of our wives is to be help-meets to their husbands; to follow the words of the scriptures, to be fruitful and multiply."

THE WALES ESTATE.

The estate above referred to is valued at \$400,000, and is left to Geo. Jeremy's first and second cousins in the following words: "Between and amongst such of my relations by blood on the side of my lamented father as were born in the principality of Wales and shall be living at the time of my decease, and shall then be related to me within the degrees of consanguinity of first and second cousins, and their executors and administrators, in such shares and proportions as they would severally and respectively have been entitled to the same if I had died intestate, but excluding all such as may be related to me beyond such degrees."

The estate will be adjudicated January 25, 1876. Mr. Jeremy will attend to his portion and the portion coming to Mrs. Griffiths.—*Louisville Courier-Journal Nov. 7.*

Homicidal Crime.

The frequency of homicide in this city is one of the alarming signs of the times. Within a fortnight there have been nearly half a score of convictions for murder or manslaughter, and five of these were for murder in the first degree. The last of the capital convictions was the sentence of Charles Weston yesterday for participation in the murder of Weisburg, the pedler. In every case the guilt of the culprit was clearly established, and the doom of the criminals followed so quickly upon their crimes that the effect of these speedy trials and convictions cannot fail to be most wholesome. A stern enforcement of the law is essential at this time, for there seems just now to be a mania for homicidal crime. A few days ago we referred to the many murders and attempts at murder growing out of jealousy and disappointed love; but it seems that the mania is still more dangerous, and that the relation of father and son, and even of son and mother, is not sufficient to preserve society from this terrible tendency. It is only a week since a young man was convicted of murder in the third degree for brutally kicking his mother and leaving her on the floor of her wretched apartment to die. Drunkenness was the cause of this horrible offence; but later still we had the story of a drunken father shooting his son while in a condition so besotted as to be apparently unconscious of the crime he had committed. The latter case is one of the most lamentable that has come under our notice in a long time, and while the cause is plain enough the remedy is not so apparent. The advocates of prohibition will find in it a strong argument in favor of their theory, but experience has shown that crime cannot be prevented by this mode of repression. Some other means of preventing

murders of this kind and of every kind must be found, and the only method likely to prove effective is the stern punishment of the guilty. Murderers must be taught that drunkenness is no excuse for crime and that the full penalty of the law is certain to follow the offence. In no other way is it possible to eradicate the disease, especially at a time when there is a strange mania for homicide. If so many murderers were not allowed to go unpunished so many murders would not be committed. Until within a few days hanging seemed, in the expressive language of a criminal who expiated his offence on the gallows, to be almost "played out," and juries were in a great degree responsible for this state of things. There was a tendency to convict of the lower instead of the higher grades of murder where only the full penalty of the law is equal to the emergency, but we are glad to see that a change has been wrought in this respect. In the future we must repress homicide by hanging all murderers, and though the remedy is a terrible one its application now may do away with its necessity in the future by the operation of a wholesome fear growing out of the certainty of the full enforcement of the law.—*New York Herald.*

Man Wanted.

SCARCITY OF THE REAL ARTICLE.

No one who reads the periodicals of the present day can have failed to notice some of the many articles that have been published about women.

While a few of those articles commend her virtues, by far the greater number of them aim to point out and ridicule her inconsistencies. We know that women, as a class, are far from being perfect, but we can not believe that all of the evils that curse the world are attributable to them. There is another class of beings who style themselves "Lords of Creation," of which we would say a few words.

The world contains very many masculines, yet it is perishing for want of men. Barbarism makes males tyrants; chivalry makes them gentlemen; Christianity makes them men. Men are wanted! Not masculine personifications of empty-headed aristocracy; not kid-gloved, cigar sporting dandies; not brainless, street lounging, gaping idiots; not vain, boasting egotists; but men; noble-souled, high-minded men; men who are ever ready to aim death blows at evil and battle for the right. Such men are wanted! Not males who dissipate their lives and squander their earnings in pleasures that leave behind them nothing but the fragments of shattered capacities and the wreck of hopes.

In God's universe there is no room for such. They tend but to debase and corrupt the morals of the community in which they live. By deceitful flatteries they lead the innocent and unsuspecting to eternal ruin. Not wanted—not wanted—there is no room for them. It is because of them that life is so full of impending perils, so burdened with crushing responsibilities.

The one great need of the world is true men, men of courage, men of fortitude, men of integrity; men who can resist temptation; men who regard nobleness of intellect and purity of character rather than beauty of face and adornment of person; men whose influence tends to lead all about them in the ways of wisdom, truth and virtue. Such men are wanted; wanted wherever the stern realities of life are to be met and battled with; wanted in the sacred precincts of home as a shield against the evil influences which may come; wanted wherever there are mothers, wives and sisters to be upheld, supported and encouraged in their mission of love; wanted wherever youth is being led captive by the vices and errors of the present age.

When such men are found to take the places of the so-called men who largely make up modern society, we can assure you that woman will not fail to perform her part; but so long as man claims to be the "stronger vessel," and is the acknowledged leader in the social realm, is it just for him to complain when woman takes just a few steps in the direction in which he himself has advanced so great a distance?—*Inez Isely in Cincinnati Times.*

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Starrett, of Lawrence, Kansas, propounds the interesting query, "What shall we do with our daughters?" and a farmer in the same proximity wants to know, "What shall we do with our corn?" The able editor of the Topeka (Kansas) *Blade*, eager to make himself popular with both parties, says, "Let us feed our corn to our daughters."

A Catholic priest in Battle Creek, Mich., having refused to officiate at the funeral of a poor Irishwoman, on the ground that the friends could not pay the assessment, the eldest daughter stood at the head of her mother's coffin, read the Catholic service in a broken voice before the few sympathizing neighbors who had come in, and at the conclusion burst into tears.

Mr. Moody said to an interviewer: "I am the most over-estimated man in this country. By some means the people look upon me as a great man, but I am only a lay preacher, and have little learning. I don't know what will become of me if the newspapers continue to print all my sermons. My stock will be exhausted by and by, and I must repeat the old ideas and teachings. Brooklyn every Sunday hears a score of better sermons than I can preach. I can't get up such sermons as Drs. Budington and Cuyler and Talmadge, and many others who preach here week after week. I don't know what I shall do."—*Ex.*

A LADY who has Lost Three Sons by consumption writes from Hartford, Conn., to say that her only remaining child, a daughter, has been saved, she believes, from a like fate by the use of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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At a Small Expense,
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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed by the Hon Probate Court of Kane county administrators of the estate of David Ellsworth (deceased), hereby give notice to all persons who have claims against said estate, to present them to us immediately for settlement, and all persons owing said estate are hereby required to pay said indebtedness to us without delay.

CATHARINE ELLSWORTH,
JAMES LEWIS.
Kanab, Nov. 1st, 1875.

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