

WHAT THE COURTS DEMAND OF "MORMONS."

It has been told to the country, perhaps a thousand times, that all the "Mormon" people and their leaders who have been pursued by the minions of the law had to do to secure immunity, was to make a promise to obey the laws in future. This falsehood has been refuted so completely by every body of ordinary sense in these parts that it is unnecessary to repeat the fact abroad. It is intended to deceive the press at a distance and prejudice the popular mind still more against the "Mormons."

It becomes necessary, therefore, to throw light once again upon the subject. It is our relation of the facts need not be taken into account. They are matters of record. They are beyond dispute. What the "Mormons" have done is beyond question. It is not necessary to repeat the facts, but to show what a wild lie it is. Our relation of the facts need not be taken into account. They are matters of record. They are beyond dispute. What the "Mormons" have done is beyond question. It is not necessary to repeat the facts, but to show what a wild lie it is.

The law "as construed by the courts" is an "edifice and unsetting thing." It has been construed in a dozen different ways to suit as many cases. In the "Mormon" families and desolate "Mormon" homes, the ruling of one day as to the meaning of the term "unlawful cohabitation" has been reversed the next, and that has given place to a third and different ruling, which in turn has had to make way for another, and so on as the current construction failed to apply as desired by the parties in a fresh case. There has been no competent and settled judicial decision on this point. The only one formally given by the Supreme Court of the United States was afterwards withdrawn, in the matter has been left to the kaleidoscopic variations of the courts in Utah, in which all the machinery and presumptions have been turned against defendants accused of that offense.

The term has had a settled significance in criminal law for centuries. But that has been set aside by the courts in Utah. Every student of law knows that it is never understood to imply something more than mere association, or even than living under the same roof. It means that intimate relation which should only exist between persons of opposite sexes who are married to each other. But in Utah many "Mormons" have been sent to a filthy prison when no evidence of cohabitation could be adduced, and even when it has been proved that it had ceased with the passage of the act of Congress constituting it a crime. That law provides against a certain known offense, the courts have made it apply to something that is not and never was an offense.

In order therefore to understand what is meant by "obeying the law as construed by the courts," we have to take the most recent utterances of the courts, with such fragments of former decisions as are not entirely set aside by the latest "guess." From these it is required of a man who has more than one wife, that he shall not be defined by any law or act of court; that he shall not associate with a plural wife in any manner whatever; that he shall not be with her in public or in private; that he shall not treat her with as much courtesy as he would a stranger; that he shall not visit his wife who is sick or dying in his presence; if he is dangerously ill himself he must not visit her; no matter how rigidly he abstains from the intimacy which has always been understood as essential to that which is known to criminal jurisprudence as "cohabitation," he is guilty of an offense as "constructed by the courts," if he has associated in the most harmless manner with the woman who has borne him children, under a marriage bond which she binds to it to continue for ever. In other words, he must act like a brute and forfeit his character as a man if he agrees to "obey the law as construed by the Courts."

This, further, should be explained: In order to punish a "Mormon" beyond anything provided by law, in separate cases against the same defendant it has been assumed for the purpose of prosecution, that a certain wife of the defendant, and when that was decided, that the same wife was the wife of the next prosecution another woman was the legal wife, so as to convict him again. And this was done in the case of Hon. Leonard Snow and the prisoner sentenced to three full penalties of fine and imprisonment. The same woman was set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States, but not until the defendant had served out a considerable portion of the illegal imprisonment in addition to the full term prescribed by law.

To make the bearing of this clear, it is necessary to explain that, "as construed by the courts," the legal definition of "for the purposes of the prosecution," is "for the purposes of the prosecution." Cohabitation with the legal wife has been presumed, although indisputable evidence was offered to disprove the presumption. This was decided so as to make a man guilty of cohabiting with more than one wife, who, as a matter of fact proved beyond doubt, lived only with one woman, but who was not the legal wife because intimate relations with the latter had ceased by mutual consent for several years. Thus presumption has been made to "obey the law as construed by the courts," in direct opposition to unadmitted evidence, in order to convict the accused. The courts have thus presumed to lie and they require men to obey, not the law, but their false and unprecedented construction of the law.

The trouble is that officials appointed by the Government, instead of endeavoring to enforce the law impartially, come here in a missionary spirit to convert "Mormons" by coercion. Judges who at home or in other cases than those relating to the "Mormon" question are fair, unimpaired, consistent and regardful of

precedent and equity, become angry, vindictive, abusive and rabid with fury in dealing with men who have become involved in the grave responsibilities of plural marriage, with wives and children dependent upon them for support and affection. Let it be understood that a case of polygamy is very rare thing in court. The vengeance of perverted law is inflicted upon families that have dwelt in peace and union for years. When people talk about summarily "abolishing polygamy," they do not stop to think what that means. The great of polygamy beyond present limits, and the crushing out of families and homes that have long existed with all the endearments and interests and relationships naturally connected therewith, is another and totally different thing. It is the former that the country wants, it is the latter that the courts and their officers here have been endeavoring to do.

The monogamic men of Utah, who now form the entire voting population, have taken an oath to obey the laws of the United States. They could do so consistently. They are not required to do for the absent and inhuman constructions of the courts. They have no ties to sever like those that bind their polygamic friends. But the men who have in times past formed those relationships that seem so acutely to hurt people who are not at all connected therewith, being ignorant of their rights, and upon whom is placed in an altogether different position. And no matter how willing many of them might be to "obey the law in future," there are not many who could bring their minds down to make promises to obey the constructions of the courts, for besides being contradictory, uncertain and clearly in excess of the statutes, they are inhuman, vicious and impossible to respect.

The statement, then, that all the men who have been hounded and hunted by the spotters and spies working for blood-money, have to do in order to relieve themselves from trouble is "to promise to obey the laws," is false both in letter and in spirit, and they who are deceived thereby are not wise.

GENERAL DONIPHAN.

A dispatch to the Denver News from St. Joseph, Missouri, dated August 7th, stated that General Alexander W. Doniphan was dying, and had evident-ly, owing to his advanced age, but a few hours longer to live. Although not yet advised of the fact, there is scarcely any room for doubt that he has ere this succumbed to the grim monarch.

General Doniphan was born near Maysville, Mason county, Ky., on July 8, 1808. He was educated at the Methodist Episcopal college of Augusta, Ky., and studied law in the same town. In the fall of 1830 he left Kentucky for Missouri, where he was engaged in the practice of law in various places, finally settling in Liberty, Clay county, in that state, in which he has resided ever since. His standing as a lawyer was eminent, and he served in the legislature from 1838 to 1840. His fondness for military matters made him prominent in the militia organization of the state, in which he held the rank of major general. His first campaign was not one in which there was any glory for the participants, being that instituted against the Latter-day Saints under the infamous exterminating order of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs. An incident occurred in connection with that, which has become famous, and which served to exhibit the comparatively magnanimous and humane nature of General Doniphan. Joseph Smith, Parley P. Pratt, Sydney Rigdon, Hyrum Smith, P. P. Pratt, Lyman Wight and George Robinson had, on behalf of General Doniphan, surrendered themselves to the militia. A command of general officers decided that these men, innocent of any crime, should be summarily shot in the presence of their families. Against this inhuman proceeding General Doniphan vigorously protested, saying: "It is cold blooded murder, and it is a crime which I will not participate in."

General Doniphan went into active service in the Mexican war in 1846, having entered it at the head of a regiment of Missouri volunteers, his career throughout being characterized by courage and military skill. One of his exploits was the defeat of a force of over 4,000 Mexicans, near the city of Chihuahua. The fight occurred on February 28th, 1847. The story of the part he took in the campaign throughout is one of considerable interest, but would make a narrative of too great length for publication in these columns. In politics he was an uncompromising adherent of whiggism.

General Doniphan was in 1846, having entered it at the head of a regiment of Missouri volunteers, his career throughout being characterized by courage and military skill. One of his exploits was the defeat of a force of over 4,000 Mexicans, near the city of Chihuahua. The fight occurred on February 28th, 1847. The story of the part he took in the campaign throughout is one of considerable interest, but would make a narrative of too great length for publication in these columns. In politics he was an uncompromising adherent of whiggism.

The instructions or "suggestions" of the Utah Commission in the registration officers appointed for this municipality will be found in another part of this paper. We take this opportunity of advising the active members of the People's Party in this city to take such measures as will secure a full and fair registration for the next municipal election. The people should be made acquainted with their rights and duties. Every person who can take the oath provided in the paper issued by the Commission should make sure that his name is placed on the registration list, and if it is not there when the list is made up, to have it put there with the proper authorities.

Several young men were neglected to register in time for the general election their error when it was too late. When they found themselves unable to use any political power in their own behalf or that of their friends, they perceived how foolish they had been, and so serious consequences might have arisen if many others had been as dilatory or careless as they. At the next municipal election they need not be in the same condition. They cannot repair their error, but they can see that it is not repeated.

Certain registrars who were expected to be manifest their "offensive partiality" at the late registration by making extra, and in some cases improper, extortion to secure the names of persons who were expected to vote the "liberal" ticket, and by refusing to register who it was known would support the People's ticket. Names improperly registered should be wiped out. Here is the list of the committees appointed to represent the People in the various precincts. A little more vigilance might have changed the result in one or two districts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A stockholders' meeting of the Working Men's Co-op will be held at the Fifteenth Ward schoolhouse on Friday, August 12th, at 2 1/2 p. m. Business of importance will be presented and a full report of the year closed.

Notice to Town and Country. Until further notice we will sell all Furniture at cost for cash, or will trade for Real Estate and building material. We have the largest stock of Furniture in the city and mean to increase our business. Call and see for yourself. BARRATT BROS.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS. All Dealers, School Teachers and Trustees wanting the School Books adopted by the convention should write at once to C. H. PARSONS & CO. NEW.

The Awful Fires. DETROIT, Aug. 10.—A gentleman who traveled yesterday through the burning "thumb" of low Michigan peninsula, says the meadow and brush fires are everywhere. Acres of cut grass have been destroyed. Miles of fence and cattle are reported as buried in the ash.

The C. H. D. Trouble. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Times says: The Cincinnati people, intent on keeping the control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road at home, have been invited to a meeting at the local enterprise, asked daily what sort of a proposition would be satisfactory to the people of Cincinnati, and they accepted what he dictated.

A Blighting Drought. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The telegraph wires crossing the vast area of country that has been parching and blackening for lack of rain, brought only news of despair this morning. Messages received from all the different points showed the drought was worse than 24 hours before. Then there was news of a slight sprinkle at Des Moines and Salt Lake.

Hawaiian Affairs. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The steamship Australia arrived from Honolulu this morning, bringing advices from the kingdom down to the Hawaiian Islands. No disturbances of any character are reported. The new ministry is in complete control, and a number of candidates and placed in nomination candidates for nobles and representatives of the people.

Firemen Killed. ST. LOUIS, August 10.—At a fire this morning three firemen were killed and four badly hurt. Labor Convention. ROCHESTER, August 10.—The united labor party convention in this city is attended by delegates from various parts of the state. The majority of the delegates are Knights of Labor.

Chicago Threatened. CHICAGO, August 10.—A prairie fire which broke out on Lake shore, and started near Twenty-ninth Street and Blanchard Avenue, a mile west of the union stock yards about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The town of Lake fire department is in a panic. The fire started from the spark of a locomotive. It is not known whether any lives have been lost, but the inflammable condition of the grass makes the fire a serious matter.

A Divided Community. NASHVILLE, August 10.—Willis McDermott, a school teacher near Gambetta, Jackson County, mob yesterday morning, who refused him admission on the ground that he was a prohibitionist. Mr. McDermott opened his school house to the mob, and the prohibitionists installed a new teacher and the pupils divided according to the parents' views on the case.

An Electric Headlight. The Master Mechanic, in connection with a description of an electric headlight for use on the Southern engine No. 411, and a view, reproduced from a photograph taken last night on Lake shore, which will be seen that 25 telegraph poles are visible, but under more favorable conditions the number would be increased to 34 miles. A newspaper has been read by the light of the headlight, which is equal to a distance of about 1 1/2 miles. A newspaper has been read by the light of the headlight, which is equal to a distance of about 1 1/2 miles.

THE RIVALRY BETWEEN TIN AND SINGAPORE ROOFING. PERFECT PRESERVATION OF TIN AND SINGAPORE ROOFING. For sale at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

AN END TO SOME SCRAPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Harburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know a better and a more reliable remedy for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

LOOK WELL TO YOUR Horse's Feet. The above drawing was made from a nail, showing the inclination of iron in the cold rolled and shearing process.

Putnam Nail Co., BOSTON, MASS. P. O. Address, Neponset, Mass. For sale by Z. C. M. I. and its branch stores.

THE PUTNAM NAIL. See that your horse is shod with this nail, and avoid all risks. For SALEROY ALL DEALERS IN HORSE NAILS. Samples sent free by mail, by addressing Putnam Nail Co., BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted. A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Woods, 260 First Street.

Wanted. A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Woods, 260 First Street.

Wanted. A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Woods, 260 First Street.

Wanted. A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Woods, 260 First Street.

Wanted. A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Woods, 260 First Street.

Wanted. A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Woods, 260 First Street.

Wanted. A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Woods, 260 First Street.

Wanted. A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply to Mrs. Woods, 260 First Street.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DAVIS COUNTY, U. T.

For the Year Ending May 31st, 1887.

Table with columns RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS. RECEIPTS: Amount in Treasury, June 1st, 1888, \$4,510.18; Received from Tax Account, 6,273.75; License Account, 255.60; Fines, 25.00; Sales of Excess, 72.70. DISBURSEMENTS: Paid to H. Steed, Probate Judge, \$207.40; Jos. Barton, Co. Clerk, 600.00; Jos. Barton, Co. Prosec. Atty., 202.00; John M. Brown, 17.28; R. E. Clark, Co. Treasurer, 159.10; J. H. Cooley, Sheriff, 125.00; H. L. Steed, Co. Supt. Dist., 90.00; E. F. Rose, Coroner, 102.00; R. C. Superiors, 50.00; R. C. Grant, Sec. of Court, 37.50; F. F. Rose, 30.00; J. W. Woolley, 10.00; A. B. Porter, 34.00; J. H. Cooley, 27.00; Poor Account, 272.00; Isaac, 459.94; J. C. Steed, 226.31.

Table with columns RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. RESOURCES: Amount in Treasury, \$3,692.75; Due from Jacob Miller, 12.50. LIABILITIES: County Warrants out, \$14.00; Finance Account, 100.00; Highway, 372.50; E. F. Rose, 37.50; J. W. Woolley, 10.00; J. H. Grant, 50.00; R. C. Grant, Sec. of Court, 37.50; Sales of Excess Account, 157.50; Schools Account, 2.00; Dist. Probate Warrants, 37.50; Balance from No. 5, 3,041.82. Total Resources: \$3,692.75; Total Liabilities: \$3,692.75.

Endorsed, Examined, Audited, and Approved August 6th, 1887. JAMES M. GRANT, Probate Judge. THOMAS F. ROUCHEE, Selectman. AARON B. POITNER.

TERMINUS OF UTAH, County of Davis, U. T. I, Joseph Barton, County Clerk of the County of Davis, Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of "The Financial Statement of Davis County, U. T., for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1887," with the endorsements thereon, now remaining file in my office. Witness my hand and the Seal of the County Court of said Davis County, this 8th day of August, 1887. JOSEPH BARTON, County Clerk.

Z. C. M. I. Offer a full and Complete Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Staple and Fancy Dress Ginghams, ZEPHYRS, ZANZIBARS, SEERSUCKERS, BOULETTES AND DRINKLES, SATEENS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. White Goods, and All the Latest Novelties in Wash Fabrics.

WE SHOW A LARGE LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS, Silks, Satins, Surahs, Rhadamers, Etc. Embroidered Dress Robes, White and Colored. SPRING WRAPS, Jackets and Jerseys, New and Elegant Lines.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, PLUMES & TIPS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES. NEW LACES & EMBROIDERIES, FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Straw Hats, Trimmed and untrimmed, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.

New & Complete Stock of Men's, Boys' & Children's Clothing, Hats AND FURNISHING GOODS. NOTIONS IN IMMENSE VARIETY. CARPETS. In Quoin, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Three Fly, Extra Super, Cotton Check and Hemp, Smyrna and Velvet Rugs, Door Mats and Oil Cloth.

WALL PAPER, COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. H. S. ELLREDDGE, Supt. D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Fire-Proof Roofing. STEEL FRAME BINDERS! 30,000 having been Sold during the harvest of 1886.

WE ALSO SELL THE CELEBRATED TONIC'S LOCK LEVER RAKE! A Combined Hand and Self Dump. Child can operate it. THE SIMPLEST AND BEST RAKE IN THE WORLD.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO. LAKE PARK BATHING RESORT! DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY, Only 30 Minutes' Ride From Salt Lake City and Ogden.

CHURCH ISLAND. A Shooting Gallery, Baseball Field, Cricket Grounds, Race Track and Gymnasium. DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY, Only 30 Minutes' Ride From Salt Lake City and Ogden.

Schedule of Regular Lake Park Bathing Trains. Leave Salt Lake for Salt Lake, 8:10, 11:05 a.m., 1:40, 3:15, 4:40, 6:40 p.m. Leave Salt Lake for Ogden, 8:40 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 2:30, 5:00, 6:45, 8:30 p.m. Leave Ogden for Salt Lake, 6:45 a.m., 9:10, 9:30 p.m.