

lost a man to stay at the convention, and something of the arrangements which the city has made for housing the guests I will write in my next letter.

Frank G. Carpenter

CONFERENCE IN INDIANA.

MARION, Ill., April 13th, 1896.

Herewith is a synopsis of the conference of the Indiana conference of the Northern States Mission held in the Marion Court House from March 27th to 31st inclusive.

The Elders were entertained during their stay by the following: A. L. Clive, I. C. Jackson, M. Canton, J. M. Campbell, J. M. Frogg, Aickmen, Editor Cope-land, Dr. Casy, Mrs. Dennison and W. W. Wilder.

The music was furnished by the Misses Johnson and Bitts, with the Elders, conducted by Christian Larson.

Conference commenced March 27th at 10 a. m., with thirty-nine Elders in attendance. Elder Joshua R. Clark president of the Mission and Elder Samuel G. Spencer president of the conference were among the number. The meeting opened by singing; prayer was offered by Elder J. R. Clark. Elder Clark made a few opening remarks in which he introduced Elder George A. Hill, who spoke upon the first principle of the Gospel, faith. He was followed by Elder Christian Larson upon the same subject. The choir sang and repentance was next taken up by Elders F. M. Stephenson and C. E. Dinwoodey. Benediction by Elder J. H. Stout.

2 p. m. Services called to order by President Clark. Elders J. G. Ranck, A. M. Archibald and B. H. Telford spoke upon the subject of baptism. Elder S. G. Spencer bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and the meeting closed with benediction.

At 7:30 p. m. conference resumed. During this meeting the Holy Ghost was dwelt upon by Elders G. Buchanan, V. E. Candland and John Davis.

Saturday 28th, 10 a. m. After opening exercises Nephi R. Rogers spoke upon the doom of ap states. He was followed by Elders M. Waddrups and S. G. Spencer upon the same subject. Elder A. A. Dahle spoke upon persecution. He reviewed the persecutions of the Saints from the founding of the Church to the present time. President Clark added a few remarks on the same subject.

At 2 p. m., after opening exercises Elders W. F. Tolley and Joseph Empey spoke upon the atonement; and Elders J. H. Stout and W. C. Humphrey spoke upon the apostasy from the ancient church.

At 7:30 p. m., Elders B. H. Tilford and E. M. Boyer took up the subjects of authority and restoration showing that the Gospel had been restored to the earth, with the proper authorities to minister in it.

Sunday, March 29th, 10 a. m.—The subject of Church organization was dwelt upon during this meeting by Elders Freeman Durfee, John L. Snow and W. F. Mayhew.

At the 2 p. m. meeting, Elder Josiah R. Clark delivered an address upon the personality of God.

At 7:30 p. m., Elder Samuel G. Spencer spoke upon The Book of Mormon,

taking up the life of Joseph Smith from his birth up to and through the translating of the plates.

Monday, March 30th, 10 a. m.—The subject at this meeting was Latter-day revelation, and was discoursed upon by Elders T. W. Jones, Thomas W. Eggett and W. E. Cragun.

At 2 p. m., Elders Nathan Gedge and S. L. Bunnell spoke upon the subject of faith. They also bore their testimony as to the truth of the Gospel. Elders O. R. Ostler and Asa Kienke dwelt upon the subject of lost scriptures. Elder E. M. Boyer spoke a short time upon both subjects.

7:30 p. m.—Elder John Davis took up the subject of salvation for the dead, occupying the whole time.

Tuesday, 31st 10 a. m.—Elder W. E. Cragun took up the subject of the scattering of Israel. He was followed by Elder E. D. Sorenson upon the same subject. The subject of the gathering of Israel was presented by Elders D. E. Lowery and Martin Brotherson. Elder C. Larson then made a short review of both subjects, and touching upon the principle of faith.

2 p. m.—The first subject for this meeting was the pre-existence of spirits, taken up by Elders J. W. Vickers and Thomas S Cook. Elder B. H. Telford then spoke for a few minutes upon the second coming of Christ.

7:30 p. m.—Elder S. G. Spencer occupied the time upon the subject of the resurrection and also upon marriage.

Two days' Priesthood meeting followed the conference. Elders B. H. Tilford, J. L. Snow and Nephi Rogers were released. The meetings of the conference were not very largely attended although we think they have allayed much prejudice.

The Elders have made many friends here who did not like to have them leave.

C. E. DINWOODEY.

Clerk of Conference.

THE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

CANNONVILLE, Utah, April 4th, 1896.

Permit me to pen a few lines in defense of the National Guard of the United States, as well as that noble band the Grand Army of the Republic. We have in the United States today two military (civil) organizations, the National Guard and the Grand Army of the Republic. Concerning the former methinks I hear you say, what are they? Patience; anon you will learn something of them; for I am of the opinion that it is time the people (especially in Utah) should understand this organization. For the nonce I will state, that the Grand Army of the Republic was born in 1861; you know, however, that its permanency was not established until after the war, 1866. Also you have heard much of this great organization. But did you ever consider that it was successful owing to its great strength, and that its efforts were assured, and its triumph now a matter of glorious record was owing to the stratagem of victorious generals, graduates of the National Guard and regular army of the United States?

For many years the G. A. R. has been celebrating the results of the war, achieved in no small degree by the aid of the National Guard; yet from 1865 to 1896 have they not taken every honor, (as volunteers)? Have they or the public at large rendered justice to the ever faithful, ever loyal guardsmen who have

been, and are still awaiting in vain for a just recognition of their valor, their bravery and their noble deeds? I assure you the time has come that they will wait no longer for due recognition, for in these piping times of peace they have that which seems to be only open sesame pelt, which in the parlance of the day means votes, and many of them. Be it remembered that the Pennsylvania militia's five companies, were the first volunteer troops in the war, arriving at Washington April 18th, 1861, and the first man to lay down his life in defense of the flag during the war, was also a member of the 26th Pennsylvania militia, killed in a street fight at Baltimore, April 19th, 1861.

The soldiers whether guardsmen or regular, are the people's dependence, their protector; they are a shield for the people against oppression, whether from riotous assemblies or a foreign enemy. The soldier can be relied on, and the populace knowing these facts follow the even tenor of their way by day and by night. It our great nation is disturbed and the clarion of war is heard in the distance, and "boots and saddles" is sounded by the trumpet's blast, or the "long roll" of the drums, that assembles the soldiers for immediate action, in such an event be assured that the National Guard "will be up and at them" in order to protect the lives, defend the homes and property of the people of our Union, and maintain the honor of America's daughters, America's principles, America's flag—"Old Glory"—the emblem symbolizing equality, power and freedom, our dear old stars and stripes; the brilliancy of whose stars and splendor of whose stripes combine a power well-known, and which bids defiance to all governments, save that for the people and by the people.

The National Guard is ever ready to respond to duty's call, whether in the forest, on the mountain, on the plains, in all sorts of weather and under any and all conditions, fighting with howling mobs or other fierce foes, to the right, to the left, in front and rear; hovering on all sides awaiting an opportunity to torture and to inflict a thousand deaths in one, by cruelty and mutilation; all of this not on the march to the sea in a fertile country amidst sunshine and plenty, a hundred thousand strong, which for years has been celebrated in song and prose.

In quelling riots and dispersing excited mobs, the National Guard but obeys the orders of an arm of governmental authority, to which its movements are and should be subject. During its presence at these undesirable places its conduct has been in every instance above reproach. It has shown itself a brave, orderly, well-disciplined body of men who knew how to forbear as well as to strike, who have patience as well as firmness, moral strength as well as valor. The officers of the National Guard have on every critical occasion used discretion, tact and cool judgment; the men have shown that high obedience and level-headedness in the face of great provocation which marks the excellent soldier of all history. In executing the lawful orders of their superiors, the militia of the United States have been exposed to great dangers, and in thousands of instances subjected to the grossest indignities by the turbulent and lawless. These dangers and insults they have born with great for-