

proper fruits, naturally it will tend to relax the rigor of the law. It is polygamy that it is desired to exterminate.

"I confess the recent lauding of a large number of families of immigrants at New York does not, to my mind, tally very well with this official act on the part of the Mormon Church, nor does it indicate reform. However, let us accept it in a spirit of sincerity and trust that they really propose to conform to the laws of the land. It was much more preferable to have them relinquish polygamy voluntarily than to be compelled to crush it out by the strong arm of the law."

Attorney-General Miller, upon whom devolves the duty of prosecuting those charged with polygamous practices, received the news with his usual imperturbability, and when I asked him what significance he attached to this seemingly official suppression of polygamy by the Mormon Church dignitaries, he replied: "I will express no opinion, for I neither care as an officer of this government to impeach their sincerity nor to accept their act as conclusive evidence of good faith. Let the future decide this. My province is to enforce the law. As I understand it, the statutes are not aimed at the Mormon Church establishment, but against one of their practices which is an absolute violation of the laws. Polygamy is bigamy and that we punish as a crime throughout the land. If the Mormon leaders will cease teaching and advocating polygamy as a tenet of their religion, the practice must necessarily die out and there the crime ceases. The significance of this proceeding on the part of the general Mormon council will have to be developed by circumstances. Whether a set of men, who in the past have been as wise as a serpent, are suddenly going to become as harmless as doves is a question which time alone can determine."—*Herald*.

A BILL TO ROB THE CHURCH.

ALTHOUGH Congress adjourned without taking action on any of the anti-"Mormon" bills, the House Committee on the Judiciary made the following report in favor of the bill which was passed by the Senate for the disposal of the personal property of the late Church corporation. The report was made September 26 by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Caswell:

"The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4047) supplemental to the act of Congress passed in March, 1887, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5452 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882,' have had the same under consideration and submit the following favorable report:

"By the act of Congress in the year 1862 church corporations in the Territory of Utah were restricted in the ownership of real estate to the sum of

\$50,000 in value; whatever was acquired in excess of this amount was in violation of law. But the Church of the Latter-day Saints of Utah, through the intervention of trustees and private parties, became the owner of large properties beyond this limit.

"The act of Congress of February 19, 1887, forfeited and annulled the charter of the Church of the Latter-day Saints, and placed the assets of the institution, both real and personal, in the hands of a receiver. The same act required that the proceeds arising from a sale of the real estate should be placed in the common school fund of the Territory, but it made no disposition of the personal property belonging to the corporation. This property is valued at from three to four hundred thousand dollars, and is now in the hands of the receiver, awaiting action of the court. It consists of donations from various sources to the Mormon Church for the promotion of the Mormon faith, including, as one of its objects, the practice of polygamy.

"It cannot be denied that the purpose of this donation was illegal and the trust can not be legally executed. The question arises what disposition shall be made of the money and personal property so held by the receiver. No doubt the doctrine of the common law and of the courts of chancery requires in the absence of legislation that funds donated for charitable purposes where the trust fails, or can not be legally executed, shall be placed to the use and benefit of some charitable or worthy object of kindred nature. This is done so as to carry out the wishes and intent of the donors, so far as possible. But when the donation is clearly for an illegal purpose like the promotion or the Mormon Church, the funds so donated may become the subject of legislation and appropriated for such charitable objects as Congress may determine. If it were practicable, if there were a responsible organization, having charge of the women and children made homeless by the destruction of the Mormon Church and the practice of polygamy, it would not be inequitable to place this fund in the hands of such organization for the benefit of such unfortunate people.

"But we can see no practicable or safe plan of accomplishing this purpose and as schools are among the best objects of society, and the Mormon children can derive a benefit from the fund in common at least with other children, the committee deem it wise to let this money take the same course as that derived from the sale of real estate and place it in the common school fund of the Territory.

"They, therefore, report the bill back with a recommendation that it pass."

"WHAT WOULD HAPPEN"

THE Chicago *Herald* has an article under the caption, "What would happen if the world were suddenly to come to an end." Its comments upon this imaginary theme are so beautiful, touching and instructive, that we here reproduce them:

"If an authoritative bulletin were to be issued this moment from the court of heaven that in just seven days the world would be destroyed, what passion, do you think, would survive during the final week? Would it be hate, or envy, or ambition, or the greed of gain? Oh, no; of all the pas-

sions that animate the human breast, the only one to endure would be love. There would be a frenzied rush to grasp love's opportunity. Mothers would gather their children about them, and there would be no impatience, no cruel putting aside of bothering little arms, no withholding of caresses because they disarranged the well arranged hair and laces. There would be no turning the boys out into the street for the reason that in their play at home they were prone to make havoc with the tidies on the chair backs and the bric-a-brac on the shelves. There would be no lack of knowledge as to where the girls were at evening, or at train time, when the depot swarms with idle loungers. Indifferent husbands and nagging, bickering wives would forego their coldness and their quarrels, to vie with one another to redeem the past during the brief time allotted them. Friends would be more faithful, lovers more true, associates more thoughtful of each other's comfort, as the swift hours sped away. But we need no bulletin from heaven to acquaint us of the briefness of love's opportunity. The span of our days is already set, and I wonder if the thought brought home to us may not quicken us to improve the chance to brighten up our homes with the full and constant shining of the love that is in our hearts, although dimmed and corroded by the sordid environments of life."

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

At noon October 8, the "Liberal" Territorial convention met in the Federal court room. Judge Powers opened the proceedings with a speech, at the conclusion of which he named Judge Boreman as temporary chairman and Mr. Whitecotton as temporary secretary. A committee on credentials and another on resolutions, were appointed. A motion that a committee on permanent organization be appointed elicited a demand that the laboring men be given representation on it. This was acceded to after a warm debate.

Judge Powers was re-elected chairman of the Territorial central committee, the members of which were next chosen. Ex-Governor West made a speech, and next Mr. C. E. Allen read a long series of resolutions, which were adopted.

Nominations for delegate to Congress were next in order. Mr. Whitecotton named David Evans of Provo and R. N. Baskin named C. C. Goodwin. Speeches were made, after which balloting was proceeded with. The result was: Goodwin 237; Evans 101. It follows that C. C. Goodwin, editor of the *Tribune*, will be voted for by the "Liberals" as delegate to Congress. The candidate made a speech, when a motion was adopted providing that whatever might be the result of the election in November next, the "Liberals" of this Territory pledge themselves to send Judge Goodwin to Washington to represent them.

The convention then adjourned.

Use peanut oil in the small night lamp. It imparts no odor, though burned below the point of combustion,