

left and has since been rebuilt; the lower part is used as a grist mill and the upper part as a turning shop. Having satisfied myself here we drove up to the house and securing our horse to a ring driven in the large maple at the southeast corner, we crossed the old threshold which your feet so often trod in childhood. The place has been somewhat changed since you left. The door in the west center has been closed and a new one cut nearer the south corner. The northwest room where you were born has been enlarged by the removal of the staircase, which has been replaced by a new one opposite the entrance before referred to. The old bake oven is now used for a pantry, and the large rough stone at the entrance to the same remains undisturbed. I entered a back storeroom in the garret which has no embellishments other than the rough hewn rafters and nail penetrated sheeting. This is probably as it was 85 years ago. The annex at the back contains a rock lined cellar partly filled with blocks of wood and other debris. The shingles are well twisted and cracked, as are also the sidings, which seem to be trying to wrest themselves free from the bonds that have held them for so many ages. The hill to the southeast is still well covered with timber. I followed along the banks of the creek where you used to catch the speckled beauties, but did not attempt to fish any, as the day was cold. Thanking Mr. and Mrs. Holmes for their kindness we proceeded down the road in a southerly direction, until turning the point of a pond we bent to the right and finally back to Mrs. Hatch's, having described almost a circle in our journey. We pass the old house grandfather built, on our way back—which we visited later in the day on foot—Aunt Lin had a nice dinner ready at four o'clock, after partaking of which we had a pleasant visit, and Hattie drove me over to the station in time for the 7 o'clock train, which brought me safely back to New York, and here I am happier and better with many a pleasant memory indelibly impressed upon my memory by this one day's visit to our grand old New England home.

With love to all the family I remain your affectionate son.

ASAHEL H. WOODRUFF.

SHALL DILLON BE PARDONED?

At the citizens' meeting held in the Federal Court Room at Ogden Monday, Jan. 23, to protest against a pardon to Malachi W. Dillon, the murderer of Mitchell, there was a good attendance. There were about 300 names signed to the call for the meeting, and during the evening another protest was handed in containing names of many citizens who were unable to attend.

C. M. Brough offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Malachi W. Dillon was duly convicted of the crime of manslaughter in the district court of the First judicial district in the month of November, 1891, for the killing of one George A. Mitchell in Ogden City, Utah, in the month of January, 1891; and

Whereas, The said Malachi W. Dillon was thereafter and in the month of December, 1891, sentenced by the judge of the First district court to be confined in

the Utah penitentiary for the period of nine years; and

Whereas, An application has been made to and filed with the Governor of Utah Territory by the said M. W. Dillon and other parties praying that the said governor grant to the said Malachi W. Dillon a full and unconditional pardon;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the above citizens in mass meeting assembled:

I. That we deem it to be to the best interests of society and of this commonwealth that the said Malachi W. Dillon should serve out the full term of his imprisonment as imposed by the court aforesaid, both as a warning and admonition to him in the future, and as a warning and admonition to others to desist from committing like offenses in the future; and to grant the said Malachi W. Dillon a full and unconditional pardon so soon after his conviction and sentence for the offense of taking human life would be construed by him and would operate as a license to again infringe upon the liberty of the citizen, even to the extent of taking human life; that the dignity of the law ought to be upheld and maintained; that human life ought to be treated and regarded in this commonwealth as sacred, and sure and speedy punishment should be meted out to the class of offenders who are disposed to violate the law denouncing homicide; and that the effect of the large expenditure of public funds for the purpose of securing conviction of such offenders ought not to be rendered nugatory by the granting of pardons so soon after conviction.

II. Resolved, therefore, further, that we do solemnly and publicly protest against the granting of a pardon by the Governor of Utah Territory to the said Malachi W. Dillon.

III. Resolved, further, that a copy of these resolutions, duly signed by the secretary and chairman of this meeting, be transmitted to the Governor of Utah Territory as speedily as possible.

J. R. ELLIOTT, Chairman.

BEN E. RICH, Secretary.

Dated January 23, 1893.

L. R. Rogers spoke against the resolutions, stating he appeared as a citizen, not as an attorney, and had no interest in the matter further than as a citizen. He believed by the evidence brought forth at the trial that Dillon was insane at the time the unfortunate crime was committed, and that the meeting, therefore, should be careful in taking action on such an important matter. He was followed by Mr. Farrell, who said he also attended the trial of Dillon and firmly believed that the only time Dillon was insane was when whiskey made him so. This is a case where the welfare of the citizens was at stake and he did not consider Dillon a safe man to be set at liberty. His sentence was light considering the crime he had committed and he believed the verdict of the entire community would be for the governor not to interfere.

Ben E. Rich made a few pertinent remarks and the question on the resolutions being called for they were passed with only two dissenting votes.

The papers with the calls attached have been engrossed and will be sent to the governor this morning.

Feeling regarding the probable pardon of Dillon is running high and protests are piling up at a rapid rate.

SINCE THE death of General Hayes the President-elect is the only living ex-President.

REMARKS

MADE BY

ELDER ABRAHAM H. CANNON,

at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City,
Sunday, December 25th, 1892.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

I trust, my brethren and sisters, that the Spirit of God may rest upon me while I address you for a few moments. The testimony of Elder Junius F. Wells, to which we have listened, should certainly make a deep impression upon our hearts. If what he has said is the truth, then those who reject it are in great danger, and those who accept his testimony are in the way of life eternal. Testimonies similar to that which we have heard have been borne among many nations by the Elders of this Church. The result has been the gathering together of the Latter-day Saints. They have felt impressed by the humble words of the Elders of the Church, and have put to the test that which they have said. The result has been that the Spirit of God, which, as we are told in the scripture, is to be poured out in the latter days upon all flesh, has filled their souls with a testimony of the truth, and they in turn have known, as the Elders knew who brought the Gospel to them, that God indeed had again spoken from heaven, and had revealed His mind, and will to the children of men.

But while we have done some little in the preaching of the word to the people of the earth, our labors have but commenced in that direction. It needs but slight consideration to remind us of the millions of people who have yet to hear this Gospel preached unto them before the end comes. Many nations are without the teachers of the truth today. Many nations are without the Elders of the Church. Yet we are told that the testimony must go forth in the latter days to the end of the earth; that all kindreds, and nations, and tongues and people must hear these glad tidings, and must receive or reject the same as they are moved upon by the spirit which possesses them. In contemplation of this great work which still lies before us, how industriously we should be engaged in warning our neighbors, and in sending forth the written word where it is impossible for the truth to be carried by the servants of God, that in the day of God's judgment the people may be left without excuse. Yet each succeeding year shows that we have made some advancement in the work which God has entrusted to us. Upon this day we can look back over the year that is past, and we can see that some progress has been made by the Church of which we are members. We have had our trials, we have had difficulties to meet, there have been obstacles placed in our way; and yet there has been an unseen power guiding and directing the Church, as well as individuals, so that today we see in some measure the success which has followed the work of God upon the earth; and as the year roll by and the purposes of God develop, greater strides will be made by this Church, which the Lord has established upon the earth for the