

MONDAY, MAY 3.

The People vs. S. C. Kinsey; forgery.  
The People vs. Brian O'Brien; assault with deadly weapon.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

The People vs. Wm. Boyce; taking water out of a public stream without placing fish grate in.  
The People vs. Henry World; vagrancy.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

The People vs. Frank McDonald; grand larceny.  
The People vs. James Reagen et al.; burglary.  
The People vs. Charles Nielson; manslaughter.

## INTERESTING CONFERENCE MEETINGS.

HELD AT THE JUNCTION CITY.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,  
April 18, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I feel impressed to give you and your numerous readers a brief account of two days highly interesting conference meetings just held in this city. To me and hundreds of others they were of more than ordinary interest as such an important period of our history as a peculiar people, advocating and practicing religious views so peculiar in their character, and which are at variance with the dogmas entertained by modern Christendom.

OGDEN CITY

is the capital of Weber County. Of course there is nothing very peculiar in this, but at the same time it is a fact that we are located at an important point as a railroad centre.

It is the dumping point for hundreds of all classes of persons from the four points of the compass, which exposes us to the effects of many adverse influences, which are not experienced in many other Stakes of this Territory. Besides, it is the boast of those who are bitterly opposed to us theologically, politically and socially, that there is by far a larger amount of the "liberal element" than is to be found in almost any other city in Utah. It is their further boast that they are making rapid inroads into the "Mormon" community, and are making many converts from "Mormon" families to modern civilization. My object at this time is to show how little the Latter-day Saints here are affected by the doctrines and

INFLUENCE OF THE CRUSADERS.

The conference commenced at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, Pres. L. W. Shurtliff presiding. Among the visitors on the stand were Apostles F. D. Richards, John W. Taylor, Presidents S. B. Young, A. Miner, R. Campbell of the Seventies, from Salt Lake, and C. C. Shaw, of Cache County; besides members of the High Council, Bishops and other leading Elders. Every quorum of the Priesthood was well represented, and large, attentive audiences were present, who evinced more than ordinary interest in the proceedings.

Six of the brethren from this Stake are in the penitentiary. They are incarcerated for the

TESTIMONY OF JESUS—THE WORD OF GOD.

Their names are: Amos Maycock, D. M. Stuart, Chas. H. Greenwell, James H. Nelson, H. H. Tracy, and W. G. Saunders. Three others have been there, but have served their time and returned home. These are: Elders Francis A. Brown, Moroni Brown and Job Pingree.

The reports of the Bishops showed that instead of declining, the faith of the people in the principles of the Gospel is greatly increasing, their confidence in all the authorities of the Church is growing to sustain them with all their strength and influence, spiritually, morally and materially. They are increasing in numbers as well as in faith. Every organization is growing numerically and otherwise. There is not the least sign of any retrograde movement among the people of the Stake. The statistics show that there are in this Stake: One Apostle, 14 Patriarchs, 575 Seventies, 106 High Priests, 761 Elders, 91 Priests, 182 Teachers, 304 Deacons, 8,774 members, making 6,844 officers and members. There are 1,901 families, with a total of 9,812 souls. There are 2,948 children under 8 years of age. Since last report there have been 18 marriages; 51 male and 40 female children born. The deaths were 26.

The children blessed during that time number 117; 10 have been added by baptism, and only 5 have been excommunicated. Three hundred and one persons are supported from the funds of the Church.

Now, in the light of these figures,

WHICH ARE ALL FACTS,

what becomes of the boast of the "liberal element" of the march of "civilization" among the "Mormon" people in this county? Of course they leave no stone unturned, no method untried, to induce the old and the young—especially the latter—to forsake the paths they have chosen to walk in, and to exchange truth for error. But, if truth is strange, even "stranger than fiction," it is also mighty, it has prevailed over the billows of lies, and has riveted upon the minds of the Latter-day Saints the truths of "Mormonism," which comprehends and embraces all that is of value to mankind, temporally and eternally.

So much for matters in general; but I have not done yet, so please do not choke me off till I get through.

Now for the young folks of this Stake, the male portion of whom, under the superintendency of Elder E. H. Anderson, are becoming a power for good in the midst of Israel in this country. There are in this Stake 21 young men's

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

nineteen of these were reported at the Conference. The whole number amounts to about 1,100, which leaves about 125 young men in the Stake not yet enrolled. During the last six months they have held 347 regular meetings and 13 extra or special meetings—451 in all. They have read 20,805 chapters in various church publications, delivered 756 lectures on numerous interesting and instructive subjects; 59 essays have been read, and 168 important questions have been answered in their association meetings by the members and officers, besides which 410 testimonies have been borne to the fact that God has raised up a great Prophet, by whom He has again established His church upon the earth. These testimonies, be it observed, were not simply formal utterances, but

SOLEMN DECLARATIONS.

Made under the influence of the spirit of the living God—that same spirit that revealed to Peter that Jesus was the Christ, the son of the Most High God. These young men knew whereof they testified, for God had revealed the facts to them. Their testimonies awoke an echo and response in the hearts of men and women of mature experience in these matters, and who knew that the young men spoke under the influence of the spirit of truth—the power of God. It is a degree of that spirit spoken of by the Prophet Joel, under which the sons and daughters of latter-day Israel should prophesy.

In the institutions of these young men is a

LIBRARY

containing seven hundred volumes of useful information, which are valued at \$900. These valuable books are not allowed to merely grace the shelves or cases as so many ornaments, but are read and studied diligently, to the advantage of the students. In addition to this they have during the last half year issued twenty-nine

MANUSCRIPT JOURNALS

edited by various members of the associations, and containing literary, historical, biographical, theological and other articles contributed by the young people.

These facts do not evince a retrograde movement by the young men of "Mormonism." And what I have written of the men I can write, in a corresponding degree, of the young women of this Stake.

Now, I must not omit to make mention of other important institutions, viz: the primary associations and the Sunday schools which are doing excellent work in impressing the youth with their duty to God and to their parents.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL,

as a primary institution of learning—or instruction cannot be too highly estimated. It is the quarry whence are mined the materials with which to erect the grandest, the most magnificent, moral, intellectual, and religious structures, that will become giants in strength, power and might in the bands of the Almighty for the redemption of fallen humanity. These little ones are being trained up in the way they should go now, and I verily believe when they grow old, with few, and almost with no exceptions, they will not then depart from the ways of the Lord. God speed all these grand and noble institutions, together with the Relief Societies, which are doing so much good in administering to the sick, the poor and the needy.

The speakers at these meetings were, Apostle J. W. Taylor, Elders A. Miner, R. Campbell, President S. B. Young and Apostle F. D. Richards. Their teachings were of a character suited to the times and the circumstances of the people. They inculcated the spirit of peace, forbearance, integrity to the truth, fidelity to their covenants, love towards their neighbors, forgiveness of all men who trespass against them, or who persecute or spitefully use them, and a willingness to leave the results with God, who alone has the right and the power to

AVENGE THE WRONGS OF HIS PEOPLE;

and [who will] surely do it in due time. Much valuable instruction was given on many points of doctrine, which were elucidated and made clear to the mind, and apparent satisfaction of the vast audience who listened to the volumes of valuable information poured forth by the spirit of inspiration. And when

THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CHURCH,

general and local, were presented, they were sustained in their several positions and callings by a united vote, more compact than that of the "solid South," and such as would or ought to convince the most skeptical anti-"Mormon," that the faith and confidence in the integrity of their leaders have not declined one iota, but on the contrary confidence increases as the people increase in years and become better acquainted with those who preside over their interests.

Apostle Taylor, the Presidency of the Stake and others will make a tour

of the country, hold meetings in the several wards, and impart such instructions as they may be inspired to give.

WENCK.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 19.—*Le Temps* states that it is rumored that the Greek consul at Candia, with the approval of his government, has been actively engaged in plotting rebellion among the people, a majority of whom are Greeks, against Turkish authority, and that the other powers have asked their respective governments to interfere to prevent the movement from being carried out.

ATHENS, 19.—Greek troops are being pushed to the front as rapidly as possible. The Russian minister to Greece has departed for Livadia to see the Czar in pursuance of urgent orders.

LONDON, 20.—The defection of the Scotch Radical members of the House of Commons has been growing since the land bill was made known. It is estimated that twenty-five will vote against Mr. Gladstone and more will abstain from voting. Duncan McLaren, former member for Edinburgh and a prominent Radical since 1830, denounces the whole scheme. He is Mr. Bright's brother-in-law. Mr. Bright's hostility to the scheme is pronounced. He considers the terms of purchase intolerable. It is reported that he urges Mr. Gladstone to appeal to the country if the Home Rule bill passes by only a small majority.

At a crowded meeting of the Gladstone Chamber of Commerce the proposed Dublin Parliament was denounced as a danger to the commercial interests of the Kingdom. The speakers were Liberals, and were formerly Gladstonians.

An active campaign will be conducted during the Easter recess, in which Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan, Lord Hartington, Mr. Morley, Mr. Goschen and Lord Spencer will take part. The Conservative leaders will hold aloof, desiring to leave the front of the opposition to the Whigs. Some of the Conservative members, discontented because their leaders have decided not to take part in the campaign, sent a protest to Lord Salisbury, who, however, declared to change their course.

Mr. Brand's motion against a second of the Home Rule bill has been tabled under an arrangement with Lord Hartington, who will make the motion in place of Mr. Brand.

Sir Charles Dilke has informed the electoral committee that he will make a full statement at a public meeting in May if the Queen's Proctor fails to reopen the Crawford divorce case previously.

A Berlin syndicate has offered the British Delago Bay Railroad Company \$200,000 for the transfer of the concession to that company to build a line of railroad. It is rumored that Prince Bismarck is backing the syndicate, with a view of supplanting British influence in the Transvaal and Bechuanaland.

Negotiations between France and the Vatican for the maintenance of the concordat, and the settlement of all disputes between the two are on the eve of success.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Marine Board yesterday, the captain and second mate of the steamer *Lord Gough*, were presented with chronometers, and members of the crew with £5 each on behalf of the American government, for rescuing the crew of the *Cleopatra* in December last. They were also presented with medals by the Humane Society, and with watches subscribed for, by the citizens of Philadelphia.

It is stated that if the Irish landlords oppose the land purchase bill, Mr. Gladstone will withdraw the measure, and that if the home rule bill be carried by only a small majority, it will be withdrawn and a fresh scheme presented in 1887.

The mills of Braden & Co., corn merchants, maize crushers, cattle food, oil cake, etc., manufacturers, at White's Grounds, were destroyed to-day. Loss \$250,000.

VIENNA, 20.—The latest estimates of fatalities at Stry are placed at 100, including 50 children supposed to have been burned to death in a school house. When the fire commenced, the bulk of the inhabitants were absent at a fête, and on their return they were so completely dazed by the calamity that the conflagration was allowed to proceed unchecked. When the fire had reached its height the prisons were opened, but the authorities had delayed the release of the prisoners too long, and 14 of the unfortunate inmates were burned to death. In the suburbs of the town all was confusion. The peasants looted the houses and shops after conflicts with their owners, some of whom, in their despair, committed suicide. The gale was so severe that sparks were carried three miles and set fire to a number of huts occupied by the peasantry. The Emperor has donated \$2,500 for the relief of the sufferers.

ROME, 20.—Cholera has appeared at Lecce, the capital of the Province of that name, and is spreading rapidly. Several suspicious cases have been discovered at Milan.

BERLIN, 20.—The *North German Gazette* admits that the feeling in France against Germany has created a similar feeling in Germany against France, and warns France that her official relations will suffer if the Anti-French

feeling in Germany be much further aroused.

German newspapers call attention to the large increase in exports to America, which they attribute to the great strikes.

Count Herbert Bismarck presided over the meeting of the delegates of the Powers to-day to conclude the business pertaining to the formal creation of the Congo Free State. All the Powers but the United States were represented. The meeting drew up a protocol recording and ratifying the Congo treaty.

LONDON, 21.—A conflict on the Greek frontier is hourly expected. The Greeks have assumed a very provoking attitude, which has had the effect of making the Turks furious.

VIENNA, 21.—The condition of affairs at Stry, among the people who lost their homes by the great fire, is most pitiable. Most of the victims are without food or means and desperate by the thought of starvation. Farmers in the vicinity have been visited by mobs of men who have first demanded food and if refused, stolen it. The owners of farms are now compelled to barricade their houses as the only way to guard them from being plundered of food by the mob. Search for the remains of persons who lost their lives during the conflagration has been proceeding as rapidly as circumstances would allow. Thus far 63 bodies, charred so as to make recognition difficult, have been taken from the ruins. There have been twenty deaths in the fields since Sunday of, invalids young and old, who were taken out of the town to escape the flames.

LONDON, 21.—Advices from Mandalay say that the British expedition sent against the Kachyen tribe has been compelled to retreat. The rebels, in overwhelming force, made a desperate attack on the British, charging into the battery of mountain guns, and driving the expedition. Reinforcements for the expedition have been ordered from Mandalay. The rebels have captured the Meegandet police station. They bound the garrison with cords and massacred 23 persons.

LONDON, 21.—A dispatch from Mandalay says: Yesterday being the Burmese New Year, 50 followers of Myingzaning, Prince, set fire to this city in several places at 4 o'clock in the morning. Hundreds of houses have been burned. The treasury, postoffice and smaller buildings within the palace enclosure were destroyed. One-third of the walled city has been ruined. Troops pursued and captured several of the incendiaries. Devine, English military apothecary, was killed. A number of encounters took place outside the city with the Prince's followers, several of whom were killed and many wounded on both sides.

## A SCRAP OF SUNDAY SCHOOL HISTORY.

AN ORGAN FOR THE UNION MEETINGS.

A meeting of superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools was first held on August 9, 1872, in the City Hall, for the purpose of organizing the Deseret Sunday School Union. This idea was first ventilated by Elder John Morgan, at the Bishop's meeting, where he spoke of the many advantages that would accrue by combining under one general head the numerous schools that were fast springing into existence in all parts of the Territory. The result of this first meeting was the unanimous appointment of George Q. Cannon as the General Superintendent, and the following brethren were appointed a committee, to notify him of his position, which he accepted. (George Goddard, John B. Maiben and John Morgan.)

Prior to this, however, a meeting was called for the same purpose by President B. Young, held in the 13th Ward Assembly Room, Nov. 4, 1867, at which President B. Young, D. H. Wells, Geo. A. Smith, W. Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon and B. Young, Jr., were present. The following officers were unanimously elected: Geo. Q. Cannon president, E. L. Sloan secretary, Robt. L. Campbell and George Goddard corresponding secretaries. For some reason there were no practical measures or active results from this organization.

The regular monthly Union meetings which for over four years were held in the City Hall gradually grew in interest and importance. For about five months they were held in the Council House, until it was impossible for all to be there accommodated. For the following three years they were held in the 14th Ward meeting house, until the side wings were utilized and the front door steps literally crowded with persons unable to gain admittance. This condition continued until the Assembly Hall, on the Temple block, was finished in 1880, and we were permitted to occupy it until Dec., 1885. Thus the Deseret monthly Sunday School Union meetings became one of the most popular, useful and interesting attractions for superintendents, teachers and children, besides the general public, who looked forward with no small amount of pleasure to the regular Union meeting. It is with unfeigned gratitude to God, my heavenly Father, that I acknowledge the manifestations of His spirit with which He blessed those who took part in their management, and the untold good that resulted to thousands who attended them.

For reasons best known to the Sunday School authorities, it was deemed wisdom to change the character of the monthly meetings, and instead of re-

taining them as they had been during the thirteen years of their existence, for the general public to participate in, they are now confined to the superintendents, officers and teachers of our Sunday Schools in this Stake of Zion.

The first meeting of this character was held in the Social Hall, January 4, 1886, and it was truly gratifying to note the deep interest taken by the superintendents and teachers in coming together to meet the Stake superintendency to receive instructions and exchange ideas on various subjects connected with Sunday School work. The necessity of having a good organ to make melody in the musical exercises of these meetings was soon apparent, and resulted in a unanimous expression by all present, that an instrument should be purchased, paid for, and be the property of the Sunday School teachers of Salt Lake Stake. A committee was appointed to make choice of and purchase one. This has been done and the organ is in the Social Hall. A portion of the means has already been raised by several schools, and ninety dollars more is lacking to make payment in full.

There is not a superintendent or teacher in any of the schools of this Stake of Zion but will deem it a privilege to contribute something towards the payment of their organ, and hand it to the Committee at the next meeting. I confidently predict that the Social Hall will be literally crowded with good faithful teachers, not only to listen to the beautiful tones of the organ of which they have become joint owners, but also to enjoy the spirit and instructions that will be imparted. One object aimed at in these meetings is the improvement in congregational singing in our Sunday Schools. Another, still more important, is to increase the zeal and earnestness of the teachers in training their pupils to the practical observance of moral and religious duties.

Relying on the active co-operation of every superintendent in Salt Lake Stake in raising the above means, and filling the Social Hall to its utmost capacity with teachers from their several schools, at our next meeting.

I remain, your co-laborer in the Gospel,

GEORGE GODDARD.

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## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Meredith, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Meredith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at his residence in Center, Tooele County, Utah Territory.

JOSEPH WHITE, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Meredith, deceased. Dated Tooele City, March 27th, 1886.