(Continued from page 1.)

gifts formerly possessed by the Saints he had seen churches in this Church. The Holy Spirit was given to those who complied with the requirements of the Gospel. Hence the speaker knew that Joseph was a Prophet of God and that this Church was the work of God.

Concerning revelation, President Woodruff said the statute were not without that divine gift. There were many men and women in these valleys who were filled with inspiration, and the Apostles, when they spoke to the people by the Holy Spirit, were revelators. The adoption of God could not exist without revelation. We might, however, feel that we wanted more revelations than we had, in better understand our position and to accomplish the work we were called to perform. From the time of Adam to the present hour no one could be found who was preached and manifested in the ordinances of the Gospel without having the Holy Priesthood. All that Moses and his successors did, and even the work done by our Savior, was done by the power of the Priesthood. This the speaker illustrated by reference to the life and death of our Savior.

Until some in the meridian of time to the Jewish nation, but that people did not receive Him. He lived long enough to teach the gospel and organize the church. But after this work was done, He gave Himself up to death and was crucified by His enemies, for whom He prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." He had previously chosen twelve Apostles to be His witnesses. These were taken not from the prominent men of the nations but from the lowly and humble, who were willing to be taught by Him and to do His will. Something similar had taken place in our age. The Lord had established a dispensation. This was not for one nation only, but for both Gentiles and Jews.

The dispensation in which the first Apostles lived was not permanent. After the time of the Apostles the Priesthood was taken away, the Church was led into the wilderness, where she remained until the time of the restoration. But the last dispensation was different from the previous ones. It was established never to be overthrown, to fulfill many of the prophecies given in previous dispensations. In the sacred Scriptures the history of our work is already written. There never was a more important or a greater dispensation.

Joseph Smith was an illiterate young man, but he was called upon to perform this great work, and he had revelations given to him that were greater than any we read of given to other prophets. The speaker had traveled with Joseph thousands of miles, and had been an eye witness to the mighty works he had performed, and he could therefore not doubt his divine mission. He had seen him, by the power of God, heal the sick and do other mighty works, and the Spirit of God rested upon him until his martyrdom. The Church had therefore been organized by the power of God, with all the gifts and graces that belonged thereto. A great foundation had been laid. The Saints were here, gathered by the power of God. Our history was known to the world, and it was comforting to know that the work that we have to do had already been foretold two thousand years ago by holy prophets. Even the place in wilderness one dwelt was the one where God wants us to be. This is the place where the city and temple of God should be built. What God has foretold has come true.

Concerning the duties of the Saints, the speaker said it now was incumbent upon us to go forth and warn the inhabitants of the earth of the judgments to come. For this we were reserved in the spirit world and had now come forth upon the earth in these days. There was a great responsibility rested upon us in regard to this. The Prophets Joseph and Hyrum sealed the foundations of this work and received the crown of martyrs. But on us the responsibility rested to continue the work and warn the world.

Speaking of the revelation relating to the redemption of the dead, President Woodruff said it was a most comforting doctrine. Through it we were taught how the principles of salvation would be extended beyond the veil and reach our progenitors. He wished that all the Saints might have the understanding opened to this great truth. It was a matter to be thankful for that we had already been able to build two temples in this Territory, and we should be diligent in completing the one now being erected in this city. Our dead did not look to the occasion world but to us for the performance of the ordinances connected with their salvation. A vast host of enemies were arrayed against this work, but the Lord would sustain us and hold His hand over us until the work was done and all His plans and purposes accomplished.

The speaker then took up the subject of home industries, and said that he would endorse the remarks made on this subject during the Conference. The Saints were here to build up Zion.

With regard to the future, President Woodruff said the rising generation would stand up and carry this work onward by the power of God. The right element was there. Our sons, as a general rule, would not forget their God nor their fathers and mothers. Some of them might go astray, but there would be found among them those who could by the power of God carry out this work. In his early life the speaker had often read about Prophets and Apostles and other holy men and he had wished to live to see one, and when he heard the Gospel he felt that his desire had been granted. He would therefore admonish the young to give themselves up to the work of God.

He felt to bless the Saints with all his heart. He would like his brethren of the Apostles and say there was unity among them. He rejoiced in contemplating the work of God in these last days. It was such a work as was never heard of before.

The speaker closed his remarks by stating that he was glad that he was alive yet. He knew he was sustained by the prayers of tens of thousands of righteous men and women. He wished that the Saints might be faithful and true and kind to each other and that God's blessings might rest abundantly upon them.

APOSTLE F. M. LYMAN

felt grateful to God for the testimony of President Woodruff. The Latter-day Saints were essentially preachers of the Gospel, and no other religious body had as large a proportion of ministers as they. The Apostles, the High Priests, the Seventies, the Elders, all were given the duty of bearing testimony of the work of God to the people of the world.

God required His people to be a peculiar one, preaching the Gospel by precept and example. The Holy Ghost would give power to their testimony, and that spirit could be enjoyed only through living according to the requirements of the Lord. An especial opportunity was given to us at present to show our willingness to obey the will of God by completing the Temple in this city before the ninth of next April. It was thought last April that $100,000 would be sufficient to pay for the completion of the work, but it was found that about $200,000 would be needed.

This would require some sacrifice at the hands of the Latter-day Saints. President Woodruff was being preserved upon the earth to take part in the dedication of that Temple. Considering the blessings showered upon the Saints, they should be able and willing to put forth an extra effort in the case that it might be dedicated at the appointed time.

The speaker said he would be rejoiced by the Saints who participated in the auxiliary services in the Temple. It had been decided that the auxiliary services should be conducted so that every Latter-day Saint might render the labor of love which were then. They would be continued from day to day until this privilege was given to everyone who was worthy. We could all feel better then if the Temple should be entirely free from debt, and especially if individually we had contributed our share to its completion.

There was a necessity that we prepare ourselves for these services by resting and all evil from ourselves. We should be able to have our sins washed away through faith in our Savior. Temperance should be so strictly observed by the Latter-day Saints that the prophecy the world might consider the most remarkable that respecting Zion, namely, that we were willing to be taught by Him and to do His will. Something similar had taken place in our age. The Lord had established a dispensation. This was not for one nation only, but for both Gentiles and Jews.

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The choir sang the anthem, "Hosanna to the Prince," and President Woodruff, in the capacity of a few minutes' address, bore his testimony to the remarks of President Cannon on the important subject of temple building. He rejoiced to the fact that as the Apostles and disciples of old in former days were ever ready to lay down their lives for the Gospel's sake, so since the day of the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph this people had always been willing to make similar sacrifices for His holy name. There were but few in the world, he said, prepared to obey the fulness of the Gospel, and that was why the Latter-day Saints had been chosen and brought to these valleys from all nations of the earth. It was because they had proved that they offered to them and had received it. We had been called to go upon missions, to warn the nations of the judgments which were soon at hand. President Woodruff said he felt to thank God for this and worship.

The Lord had made great promises to all His faithful Saints, even the gathering of this work, and it was declared plainly by the mouth of Isaiah that not a weapon formed against Zion would all be baffled, and he (where on earth or in hell) could take from us the blessings which were to come for the righteous. We had everything to encourage us to the good work which we had undertaken, but the Lord required union of our names, and if we united together and carried out faithfully that which He asked of us, we should reap our reward in due time.

PRESIDENT CANNON

presented the following names of young men who had been called to take a three months' mission to visit different parts of the Territory in the interest of mutual improvement associations:

George H. Peay, Jun., Provo; Thaddeus H. Cluff, Provo; J. M. Dalton, Springville; Wm. C. Martell, Spanish Fork; John H. Jex, Spanish Fork; Joseph Markham, Spanish Fork; George L. Bryant, Spanish Fork; Joseph Larsen, Pleasant Grove; George Fairbanks, Payson; Henry R. Hygers, of Moroni; Robert G. Shields, of Lake View.

The choir sang the anthem, "By Babylon's Wave."

Benediction by President Wilford Woodruff.

Adjourned till the 6th of April, 1893.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Clerk of Conference.

Westherwise.

Perhaps one hundred or more times during the past week was G. T. Odell asked "Why did you not build a shed or erect a tent similar to the one used in 1891 to cover your exhibit on the Fair ground?" The invariable reply was, "It is not going to rain during the Fair," and his prudence have, with the exception of a slight shower on Saturday, proven correct. Avoiding this expense, the Cooperative Wagon & Machine Co. have been enabled to make their display even more liberal than was originally intended. One of the main attractions at the Fair was the work of C. F. Vedder, the lightning artist of Boston, Mass., who executed paintings in oil daily, and distributed them free to the visitors. Over two thousand of these pictures were given away; the average time in making each being one and a half minutes, but many were made in the incredibly short space of thirty-five seconds, and on Saturday night Mr. Vedder robbed his record one second, making a picture in thirty-four seconds. The public no doubt remember a similar exhibition by the Co-op. Wagon Company in 1888, by G. W. Vedder, father of the man who painted this season, and who was accidentally killed in Boston in the fall of 1891. But to go back to the exhibit—the "leading implement designer" are deserving of great credit for their enterprising show of machinery in motion, the main features of which were steam threshing and plowing daily, and the using of implements with means, thus giving practical farm views. The two of the Daniel Cyclone Separator threshing and cleaning the lucern seed, which was the Co-op. Wagon Co's special premium of a Deere Double Disby Plow, is unrivaled which the manufacturer, Russell & Co., of Massillon, should be proud. We are informed there are more Russell separator in use in Idaho and Utah than of any other make. In Utah county alone this season there have been operated twenty Russell separators. The general manager of the Cooperative Wagon & Machine Co., his assistants and employes deserve credit, as we also do R. M. Beatie of Deere & Co., Moline, for their untiring exertions at the Fair, and the companies they represented will undoubtedly secure a liberal share of the patronage from the farmers of Utah and Idaho.

Bishops' Counselors.

Brother Albert Bailey was ordained a High Priest on Saturday, October 8th, 1892, and was set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop William A. Bills of South Jordan Ward of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, under the hands of the Presidency of the Stake at their office, Salt Lake City.

Brother Robert F. Tumbler was set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Henry F. Burton of Farmers Ward on Monday, October 10th, 1892, Presidents August M. Cannon and Charles W. Parkes officiating.

Licenses to Wed.

The county clerk today issued marriage licenses to the following couples:

Charles G. Wengren, 22, and Ella M. Johnson, 22, both of Sandy.

John B. Lambert, 21 and Edith Lemon, 22, both of Kanab.

Oscar C. Wade, 23, and Lizzie J. Tripp, both of South Cottonwood.

COURT ECHOES.

The Divorce Mill Still Continues in Active Operation.

TWO SUITS FILED TODAY.

"Mike" Fitzgerald, Saloon-keeper and Ex-Pugilist, Is in One of Them.

JUDGES BY JUDGE ANDERSON.

Judgments Entered Today.—Interesting Matters From the "Pen."—Proceedings the Current Events in Legal Circles.

In the Third District Court this morning, Elizabeth Hodgson filed a suit for divorce against her husband, Henry John Hodgson. The parties intermarried in this city in June, 1882, and there are three children—Harry, aged 14, Edward, aged 11, and Mabel, aged 10—all of whom are living with the mother and dependent upon her for care and support. For eight years, or more, the plaintiff says, her husband has wilfully neglected to provide for his family. During the past five years he has habitually treated her in an inhuman manner. Among the many acts of cruelty plaintiff alleges the following: In July, 1891, at the defendant's house, located in Hill's Trenchek saloon, he so beat and wounded her with his fists that she bore the marks for several weeks after. He has repeatedly called her by the vilest names, and on September 25th, 1890, at her rooms on south Fifth West Street, he severely beaten her with his fist, and, for her personal safety, she had him arrested. Salt Lake Commissioner Greenman was placed under bonds to keep the peace. She asks for an absolute divorce, the custody of the children, alimony, attorney's fee ($25) and costs of suit. Kaighn and Anderson are the plaintiff's attorneys.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME LAND.

Bella Fitzgerald is another unhappy wife who is seeking to throw off the shackles of matrimony. In her complaint filed in the Third District Court today, she states that she was married to her husband, Minnor Fitzgerald, in this city (but the date is omitted). There are three children issue of the marriage—Michael, aged four years; Morris, aged two, and Margarella, aged six months. For the last three years, she alleges, the defendant has systematically beaten and kicked her, called her names "disgraceful to a decent woman," until life has become a burden to her, and she goes about in bodily fear. On account of the defendant's mistreatment of her she was compelled to take steps to secure a divorce, and filed a complaint in this court on December 18th, 1891; but defendant came to her and his attorney, made many promises to do better, and thereby persuaded her to dismiss the action. But he had disregarded his promises, and again resorted to his former acts of violence, abused her, called her vile names, struck her and pulled her hair. Such treatment had become a thing of daily occurrence, and plaintiff was unable to endure it any longer. His conduct towards her has been such as to necessitate her going to her mother's house and the houses of the neighbors to the dread of night for protection and shelter. Plaintiff then goes on to invite various instances of her husband's brutality.

In one of these she states that sometime during October, 1891, while they were returning from the race in a buggy, the defendant drove very rapidly and nearly threw her out, doing to delicate health, she screamed, and for this only he twice struck her on the mouth and bruised and pulled her hair. Her face then was so black for several weeks from the effects of the blows. In February, 1890, she says, they were sleigh riding together upon the Mill Creek road, and because plaintiff expressed a wish that her husband would sell a variety the she in the city to obtain a license to sell liquors, he cursed her and abused her and hit her with the butt end of the buggy whip. Plaintiff represents herself to be a fully delicate woman, while defendant is a large, stout man, and a pugilist. He often returned home drunk at all hours of the night. He was a saloon man by trade, and "had a fit per" and to have the custody of children.

Since their marriage defendant has accumulated considerable property. He is the owner of the Mirror saloon on Main street, and there doing a large business. On account of his conduct and belief she states that this saloon with the stock, etc., is worth $7,000. He also owns the family residence on east First South-street, valued at $3,000, and has two houses and lots on Slaughterhouse avenue. He has a "fine horse and carriage," worth about $750. These defendant threatens to sell, and would do so unless restrained by order of court. Plaintiff further avers that her husband is worth at least $10,000, and has a steady income from his saloon and real property, while she is poor and has no property in her own name, having to rely on friends for means to pay for this and other legal proceedings. She asks for a reasonable attorney's fee, for per week temporary alimony for herself and children, and control of the home pending the suit. Mr. Kaighn is her counsel.

James A. Williams is Mrs. Fitzgerald's attorney.

BUSINESS DEALINGS.

James H. McKnight this morning began suit in the Third District Court against J. F. Connors and J. H. Connors, trading as Connors Bros.

The complaint alleges that the defendants are partners in the hotel and saloon and mining business at Stockton, Tooele County. That during the year last plaintiff was engaged in mining in Tooele County and had business dealings with Frank and Connors, which was the style of the firm at that time. An account existed between them; it was never settled, and when Connors Brothers succeeded to the business the account was transferred to them. Plaintiff afterwards continued to deal with the newly-organized firm, as before, and the mutual account was still carried between them. Upon said account, plaintiff says, defendants are indebted to him in the sum of $1700. This he now demands, with costs of suit.

J. U. Harris is the plaintiff's attorney.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

In the case of the Utah National Bank vs. Nicholas B. Groesbeck, judgment by default has been entered in the Third District court, for the plaintiff, for $351 and $25 costs.

In that of the Co-op. Furniture Co. vs. Lizzie A. Hutchinson, a decree of foreclosure has been entered for the plaintiff. Judgment for $173.31, attorney's fee $25.35, and costs taxed.

JUDGE ANDERSON'S CALENDAR.

Judge Anderson held court this morning and spent about an hour and another calendar.

In the suit of the H. Dreyfuss Furniture Co. vs. Francis and Katharine Friness, the meeting on motion to set aside default was fixed for next Saturday.

In the case of H. W. Hatch vs. H. Prell et als, the hearing on the writ of review was set for Saturday.

In that of Lizzie Cassily vs. Wm. Cassily (involving a dispute over the sale of certain property) Judge Anderson overruled the demurrer to complaint, allowing ten days in which to answer.

In the suit of David Keith et al. vs. Stuart Stephenson et al, previously submitted to the court, the demurrer to complaint, the demurrer, and now overruled and twenty days were allowed in which to answer.

David Keith et al. vs. Ezra Thompson et al, (two cases), same order.

Jerome M. Harry et al. vs. the Yosemite Mining Co. In this case the motion to strike supplemental complaint from the files and to tax costs was sustained in the defendant's favor.

SIX REPORTS FROM THE "PEN."

This morning, John Hodgson, a hump-backed youth, was discharged from the penitentiary, on the expiration of his sentence of one year, for grand larceny.

SUES AND SUED.

The grand jury will not convene again until the 17th inst. After disposing of the little remaining business they will present their final report and be discharged.

Chief Justice Zane will not hold court again until next Monday, in the meantime his Honor will usually be found in private with Supreme Court work.

The question is being asked all round the courts "When will Marshal Sutton assume the duties of his new office?" The answer is somewhere this month, though exactly when Mr. Sutton himself cannot tell.

A rumor was going around the courts this morning to the effect that Deputy Chief Lowry of the Third District Court was likely to accept a clerical position under Marshal Sutton; but the News representative was unable to verify the statement.

AMONG THE CROOKS.

Two Brutal Wife Abusers Fined by Justice Rox.

GOW TOM GOT "RELIGIOUS."

An Alleged Burglar in the City Jail.—Sunday Drunks and Fancy Disturbers.

Justice Rox has the happy family of disposing of cases in a business like manner. Following is the record of this morning:

HE HAD "RELIGION."

Tom King an old offender pleaded not guilty to drunkenness and disturbing the peace, and explained ecstatically that he had joined the Salvation Army a few weeks ago. Yesterday at meeting he got up to testify that he had received the only true religion and the spirit filled him and took away his intoxicant. When in this condition he commenced to shout for joy, but before he got through he was interrupted by an officer, who took him off to jail, which caused him to feel very bad.

A SECRET OPERATION.

John Aird, a ruddy complexioned Scotchman of large stature and a quarrelsome disposition, was arraigned for drunkenness and disturbing the peace. He pleaded guilty to both charges, after which his wife was called to see whether or not he really is a "good man." Judge Anderson overruled the demurrer to complaint, allowing ten days in which to answer.

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R. K. THOMAS

THE SILK HOUSE

26, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

FALL OPENING

LADIES' CAPES and JACKETS.

ONLY $13.75

For this Handsome COAT, made in Tan. Full Roll and Loops of natural oppossum; half silk lined. AN IMMENSE BARGAIN.

READ THIS.

A Lot of Ladies' Cloth Jackets, worth from $5.50 to $7.50. Your choice for $3.25

Our $3.50 Jersey Jackets for $2.95.

A large assortment of Young Ladies' Jackets, 14, 16 and 18 years, at $3.50 and $3.75.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Children's Jackets, from 4 to 12 years, at half regular price.

BABIES' CASHMERE CLOAKS.

CHILDREN'S COATS.

Two Beaded Children's Coats, Fancy Cloths and Flannels, trimmed with Velvet and Braid, Immense Assortment. Not one with less than $5.00. Your choice for $1.95.

		A $3.50 Cashmere Cloak for	$1.75
A $5.00	"	"	2.50
A $6.00	"	"	2.75
A $6.25	"	"	3.00
A $6.50	"	"	3.50
One lot worth $6.50 for			$3.00
One " " $5.50 for			2.50
One " " $5.00 for			2.00
A $7.50	"	"	4.00
A $7.50	"	"	5.00

YOU CAN SEE THESE VALUES IN TABLE.

This is Baby's Chance.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS,

Cashmere and Silk Embroidered,

Twenty-five dozen of them at one-third regular price.

All New Goods Bought for a run.

BABIES' BONNETS

Fifty dozen Children's Hats, Bonnets Caps, Tam O'Shanters and Hoods in Plush, Cashmere, Fancy Silks and Flannels at 25c. 50c. 75c. and $1. Worth just three times those prices.

Come and Judge for yourselves.

BLACK SILKS.

50 PIECES BLACK SILKS, ABSOLUTELY LOW PRICES THIS WEEK.

Surah, all Colors.....10c.

DRESS GOODS

Our Dress Goods Department is most attractive that ever before, filled with Staple and Fancies Novelties. We are headquarters for Dress Goods.

SHOES !!

We carry a line of SHOES surpassed by none.

LADIES', MISSES, MEN'S, and BOYS'

Those Children's BONNETS, HATS, Hoods, Etc., Etc., Mentioned above will be placed on our front tables this week.

Remember they are Fall Goods.

The Best BARGAINS you ever saw.

COME AND SEE US.

R.K. THOMAS