

Just because I say that the sheep industry brought in the money. Mr. Crain the president of the sheep association stated that there were invested nine million dollars, that the sales from wool and wethers amounted to three million dollars last year. Mr. Pickards, who ought to know, says that the investment in sheep amounts to about seven million; the wool crop last year was ten million bales, and the sale of wethers realized six hundred thousand dollars; and these brought in three million dollars. Yet these men want the sheep driven out of the country. The remainder of Mr. Davis' letter speaks for itself. Now, I want to say to others who take exception to my letter or would not read it aright, "go thou and do better."

H. J. FAUST.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

This conference convened on Saturday and Sunday, April 2nd and 3rd, at the White Schoolhouse, Orange Co., Indiana. The place of assembly was filled. Pres. T. Nixon opened the conference, and the prayer was offered by Elder D. H. Jacobs. After singing, etc., Elder A. C. Sorensen addressed the congregation and spoke upon the principle of faith as a means of salvation. He was followed by Elder J. M. Baker. Elder John Jones bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel. Elder F. M. Snell gave a short discourse on the power of faith. President C. W. Stayner, together with Robert Duke and three new Elders from Utah, (Christian Munk, Joseph Weeks and Heber Meeks) arrived and hearty handshaking and happy greetings were extended to them.

At the afternoon meeting President Nixon was the first speaker. President C. W. Stayner followed with a discourse upon the signs of the times, and the second coming of Jesus Christ.

The evening meeting was again largely attended. Elder D. H. Jacobs delivered an address upon the principles of obedience. Elder Robert Duke dwelt on the subject of faith and works and the resurrection, showing that according to our works so would be our resurrection. Elder C. W. Stayner bore a strong testimony to the restoration of the gospel to the Prophet Joseph Smith.

Conference adjourned until Sunday morning, when Elder M. L. Corbett delivered a powerful discourse upon the initiatory principles of the Gospel. Elder A. C. Sorensen bore his testimony to the truth of the Book of Mormon, and asked the blessings of God upon the congregation. President C. W. Stayner thought that the Book of Mormon was a very important record for this generation. Science and researches, he said, have already proven its authenticity.

In the afternoon Elder J. Jones addressed the congregation. Joseph Weeks and Heber Meeks also spoke and asked for the blessings of God upon the Saints. C. Munk spoke upon the claims which the Latter-day Saints made in being sent of God. A. B. Walker touched upon the subject of Godly sorrow versus worldly sorrow. J. M. Baker bore an earnest testimony to the Gospel and its restoration. C. W.

Stayner took for his text the 14th, 22nd and 27th verses of the 7th chapter of Daniel, and occupied the remainder of the time.

After the afternoon meeting a Priesthood meeting was held, at which the different fields of labor were reported. President T. A. Nixon reported the Conference to be in a flourishing condition, and said there was a very favorable outlook for the future. A great deal of prejudice had been removed and many friends made. The authorities of the Church in general were sustained unanimously, also the presidency of the mission and Conference.

President T. A. Nixon was honorably released to return home, and Elder Robert Duke was appointed president.

The following appointments were also made: President R. Duke and Elder F. M. Snell, to labor in the Ohio field, with headquarters at Columbus Grove, Ohio.

Elder A. C. Sorensen and Joseph Weeks to labor in the Illinois field. Headquarters Kedron, Gallatin county, Ills.

Elder M. J. Corbett and J. Jones to labor in southern Indiana. Headquarters Taswell, Ind.

Elder A. B. Walker and C. Munk to labor in Greene county, Ind. Headquarters Robison, Greene county, Ind.

Elder D. H. Jacobs and J. M. Baker to labor in southern Indiana. Headquarters Taswell, Ind.

Elder A. C. Sorensen was honorably released as secretary of Conference, and Elder F. M. Snell to succeed him.

A few instructions were given to the Elders by President Charles W. Stayner.

On Sunday evening meeting was called to order by President Nixon; the speakers were Elder F. M. Snell, Robt. Duke and President T. A. Nixon. The last named extended thanks to the people of the community for their kindness and hospitality towards the Elders.

In a few days all the Elders will leave for their respective fields of labor.

A. C. SORENSEN,
Secretary Indiana Conference.
TASWELL, Indiana, April 5, 1892.

JUDGE ZANE'S CHARGE.

Judge Zane (who was imperfectly heard, owing to the noise which prevailed in court, notably around the table at which members of the bar are seated) addressed the grand jury in the following terms: Gentlemen—It is the duty of the Court to charge you touching your duties. You have very important duties to perform. The legislative department of the government of the United States and the legislative department of the government of this Territory have defined certain conduct as crimes, and in order to enforce the law they have imposed penalties. The object, of course, of these laws is to protect life, liberty and property—to protect society from such members of it as will not respect the rights of others, or respect the common good. Therefore it is important that you should act conscientiously, and act upon the facts in each case that may come before you. If you fail to do this you fail in your duty to the people and to society, and you disregard the

oaths that you have taken. The various crimes that may be committed against the government of the United States are defined in the acts of Congress, and those that may be committed against the Territory are defined in the Territorial enactments. They range from the highest to the lowest class of offenses. You have to investigate charges of murder; after that, robbery, burglary, larceny, down to the offense of selling liquor without a license, or contrary to the regulations of the law imposed upon the sale of it—selling on Sunday—down to gambling and keeping bawdy-houses and the frequenting of them. While there are differences in the degrees of the crimes, it is equally your duty in all cases to investigate any charge that may come before you, where the probability is sufficient to authorize investigation. In those investigations you are to be guided always by a desire to reach the truth. You do not sit here, or in the grand jury room, for the purpose of dispensing favors or indicting any man because you may not like him—because you may have a prejudice against him, or because any other man may want you to indite or prosecute. Your oath imposes this upon you, and your duties in a general way should indicate the motives by which you should be guided. You must indite no man through fear, favor, or affection, any reward or the hope thereof. Your only purpose and motive should be to ascertain the truth impartially and fairly. Witnesses may come before you who are known as "unwilling witnesses," and some of them may even perjure themselves. Others may not be disposed to perjure themselves, but may endeavor to evade the questions put to them, to avoid telling the whole truth. Others, again, may be actuated by malice or ill-will against some neighbor—against somebody whom they imagine has done them an injury. All such witnesses you must examine carefully and scan them closely. Do not allow yourselves to be deceived if you can help it. You can only take into consideration legitimate, competent, relative, and material evidence. You have no right to take into consideration any outside talk or rumor; you must consider only the testimony of witnesses who appear before you and such written evidence or documents as may be competent.

The law forbids you to talk to any one outside of the grand jury room about any case or any man whose conduct you are inquiring into. If anybody attempts to approach you in order to influence your judgment, why, report him to the court that he may be dealt with as a criminal. No man has a right to interfere with the action of the grand jury in any way other than as he appears before you as a witness, and there to tell the truth. I often hear, after grand juries have been discharged, that they have been talking with men on the outside. The law makes it a crime for you to do so; it makes it a crime for you to disclose to any person on the outside anything that occurs in the grand jury room, and though you may have a friend or a neighbor whose conduct has been investigated, you have no right to go and tell anybody, to go and tell him or talk with him about it. If you do you violate your oaths and commit