

pre-suppose the inconsistency of unfixing a "final permanency" nor of the redemption of a sinner in his sins. It opens the way by which those who have left this world without full opportunities to hear the Gospel of salvation in its fullness, may listen, repent and obey; and vindicates the eternal justice of the Great Jehovah, in providing punishment for the wicked commensurate with their evil deeds, having for its ultimate object the reformation of the sinner and the glory of the Eternal Father of us all. It shows that though a final condition of good or evil may be reached, it will not be until all opportunities for testing have been exhausted, and that then there will be but few, comparatively, of whom it will be said, "He that is filthy, let him be filthy still." God has a use for all his creatures who can be brought to willing submission to righteousness, and in his many mansions there is a place suited for each one, according to his acts, intents and fitness.

There is one point that strikes the observing reader of Mr. Cook's discourse, and that is the absence of all definite knowledge in relation to the subject, both on the part of the lecturer and the distinguished "divines" from whom he quotes on either side. After all his expressions of desire to have nothing but what is sure, his own views and those of his learned authorities are nothing but guess-work. Now we have cause to thank God that there need be no doubt on this important subject. The Lord has revealed the truth concerning it in great plainness. He who reads the Vision vouchsafed to Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, as published in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, p. 265, may learn the future of our race in the worlds to come. He will find that the verses in 1 Peter iii, 18-21 and iv. 6, which have caused so much controversy, mean just what they say; that Jesus did personally preach the Gospel to the spirits in prison and that all mankind will hear it, in the flesh or out of the flesh; that God's mercy and the plan of redemption are not confined in their action to the little span of man's earthly mortal existence, but extend to every part of His universe; and that Christ's work will not be complete until all of Adam's race but the "sons of perdition" are redeemed from death, hell and the grave and are brought into a condition of joy, and willing obedience, thus triumphing over sin and Satan and drawing all men unto Him that they may be saved and the Father may be glorified. In the so-called logic and guesswork theology of men there are much nonsense and the darkness of confusion; while in the revelations of God there are light, plainness, security and consistency.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is very little chance that Dakota will be admitted to the Union as a State this session of Congress.

The medical purveyor of the United States Army at St. Louis makes the statement that the accumulation of worthless medicines disposed of from time to time by the government are bought up by dealers and re-sold again to the outlying towns. A Washington paper suggests that the government is as much discredited by the transaction as the other parties, and that worthless medicines ought to be destroyed instead of sold.

The New York Sun truly remarks: "If there were more men like Ross, the express messenger who successfully defended his car against a gang of outlaws on the Central Pacific Railroad on Monday morning, perhaps we should not hear of so many train robberies. The robbers depend upon being able to intimidate their victims, and they usually succeed; but in this case they met a brave man, who did not lose his presence of mind at the sight of a pistol."

One of the commonest delusions among a certain class of Irishmen, says the *Liverpool Courier*, is that their countrymen form the great majority of the soldiers in the army, and that it is Irishmen who win all the battles. According to an official return just out, the British army is composed of 124,434 Englishmen, 13,723 Scotchmen and 38,945 Irishmen. It is estimated that over 80 per cent, of the sailors in the navy are Englishmen. At all events it is an overwhelming percentage.

A citizen of Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich., read somewhere that it would take out a grease spot from a board to pour kerosene on it and heat the spot to dry up the kerosene. There was a big grease spot on the floor of his store. He poured kerosene on it and set the kerosene on fire to heat it. It took out the grease admirably, likewise the floor and such other things as it could reach. The neighbors took out his goods, and finally the fire was put out.

John Bull is considered slow by the mercantile American. Yet there are no faster mail trains in the world than the "Flying Scotchman," between London and Edinburgh, and the "Wild Irishman," between London and Dublin. But these are not fast enough for the British public. Postmaster General Fawcett has just made arrangements by which an hour will be gained in the delivery of the Irish mails, and he is working to secure a faster service than the present for Scotland and other parts of Great Britain.

It is not hard to win fame in these degenerate days. It is only necessary to give a certificate to the proprietor of a patent medicine, to have your name in every newspaper in the country, and read by fifty million people. And yet fame is mighty uncertain, anyhow. A Chicago *Times* Lansing dispatch, mentioning the appointment of James Blair as member of the board of control of the boys' reform school, vice Edwin F. Uhl, declined, spells the latter's name "Edwin Fuhle." This is probably not intended as a reflection on the gentleman's judgment in declining the office.

THE THEATRE.

IMPORTANT INTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

The improvements of the stage mechanism of the Salt Lake Theatre, now in progress, are of the most sweeping nature. Everything is being reconstructed in harmony with the latest and best metropolitan ideas. The immense stock of scenery is being duplicated on new material. There will be painted 45 "pairs of flats" and "drops," a new drop curtain, 172 wings and set doors, 50 "borders" and "set pieces" ad infinitum. The mere matter of canvases alone will cost over \$2,000, and the entire expense will be more than sufficient to build an ordinary theatre.

A new "rigging loft" is now being built 15 feet higher than the present one, and as soon as it is finished the old one will be torn out and the entire height will be great enough to raise the new drop curtain bodily up without rolling. Every one of the scenes put upon the stage after the completion of the new arrangement will have a height of 15 feet greater, and apparently the difference will be still more.

All this will add wonderfully to the grandeur and largeness of this magnificent house, with the width and depth of the stage and the superb dimensions and proportions of the proscenium opening. A scene placed upon the stage will, when all is completed, have all the dignity and nobility which it should have in so spacious and elegant a house.

In order to arrange the mechanism and thus gain these advantages, much must be done, and in this case, owing to the necessity of rearranging all the girders, beams and supports of the roof, it requires some nice mechanical calculation, which the ordinary observer even would perceive were he to see the work in progress. It has therefore been found necessary to intrust this part of the work to a thoroughly competent man, and hence Mr. Henry Grow has been selected. He is assisted by Mr. William Ridd.

The public will soon see for themselves the enterprise and judgment displayed by the managers of the Theatre—Messrs. J. T. Caine, H. B. Clawson and David McKenzie, in having this work done with such thoroughness, regardless of the great expenses involved, and the result will show that they have not only exhibited their good taste, but adopted a measure of business prudence.

When completed the stage of the Salt Lake Theatre will be fully equipped and as elegantly arranged as that of any other.

Mr. Clawson is personally supervising all this work and, seeing

clearly the results ahead, has entered into it with characteristic enthusiasm and vim. He is really the motive power in the affair, and it will be found to be only another example of the fact that he does not trouble himself about small matters, but carries important ones to their full and proper conclusion.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

HOW A LITTLE BOY STARTLED A FAMILY GROUP.

The other day while four members of the family of Brother Edward Stevenson were sitting around the parlor stove, at the farm residence, Big Cottonwood Ward, they were startled by a sudden explosion. The alarm was increased on the immediate discovery that three of the group were wounded. The mother had three wounds in the face and one in the arm, the blood streaming down her fingers. Two of the children were hurt, but not badly. One little fellow, about four and a half years old, when he observed the situation, ran into the kitchen in a great fright, and his terror was not diminished when he discovered the blood flowing from a wound in his own arm. This little fellow was the unwitting cause of all the mischief. He had found in a box belonging to an elder brother, who had been at work on the railroad, a number of giant powder cartridges, one of which he had placed on the parlor stove, hence the explosion. Luckily none of the persons wounded were seriously hurt, and they feel thankful for their providential escape.

SOME SINGULAR RESOLUTIONS.

On the 26th of January, Senator Hathaway of the Missouri Legislature introduced some resolutions which are published in the *St. Louis Republican*. Mr. Hathaway has lived among the Indians it appears, and from his reference to Utah affairs it is not unlikely that he has seen for himself something of life among the "Mormons." It is not probable that his resolutions will be adopted, but they will have the effect of directing public attention to the wrong course which is being pursued in relation to the red men and also to the people of this Territory. The resolutions, as follows, were read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

"Joint and concurrent resolutions instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure the withdrawal of the army from the territories, for the admission of the territories into the Union, and for the enfranchisement of Indians and Mormons:

Whereas, It costs the government of the United States millions of dollars annually to keep in subjection a few half-starved, half-naked, suppositious savages, who still persist in hiding from and diligently seek to avoid the poisonous contact with Indian agents, post-traders and other government emissaries sent out to teach them the way in which they should go, rob them of their rations, and raid them with the armies of the United States when they decline to exchange their furs, hides, peltries and ponies for powder, lead and munitions of war, including bad whisky; and,

Whereas, If the armies of the United States should be withdrawn from the Indian country and leave the Indian agents and post-traders to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, the taxpaying citizens of the United States would be relieved of the unnecessary expenditure of more than \$7,000,000 annually, which now goes directly into the pockets of the most corrupt ring that has yet sprung from the prolific and ever-fruited quiver of the Republican party; and

Whereas, The benign conception of shooting to death such Indians as object to being civilized by buying whisky from post-traders at \$30 per gallon, which costs the trader 90 cents per gallon, has not proven a marked success, either as an economic or civilizing agent, excepting as to those Indians who have been so shot or used the whisky, which amounts to the same thing; and

Whereas, An Indian was never known to want anything to eat or to wear until the government undertook, recklessly, improvidently and unnecessarily, to feed and clothe

him, and if left alone to work out his own salvation with no thieving agents or post-traders around to molest or to make him afraid, he would soon recover his self-respect and the glory of his native manhood, become one of us, vote at elections, run for Congress, go to the penitentiary, dicker in options and perform all other duties devolved on good citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, There are other Indians in the Territories who are educated, civilized, virtuous, law-abiding and upright, who are subjected, without right or reason, and wrongfully, to the same government control as the wild tribes; and,

Whereas, There are people in the United States who,

Make amends for sins they are inclined to, by darning those they have no mind to.

And constantly urge upon the Government the extirpation of the Mormons in Utah, having the sole purpose and object in view of getting possession of the property of these people without compensation, which is the aggregation of long years of hard labor, privation and honest toil; and,

Whereas, The general welfare of these States will be promoted by the admission of the territories into the Union as States, as soon as they shall possess the requisite number of inhabitants, subject to no other or further conditions or restrictions that have heretofore been applied to other territories seeking admission into the Union; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House

concurring therein, that our senators be respect vely directed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use their influence to procure the withdrawal of the army of the United States from the territories, that the territories be admitted into the Union as States, and for the enfranchisement of the Indians and Mormons.

Last year was the greatest on record for building in the city of New York. The estimated cost of improvements thus made is \$14,778,636.

Alaska's mines produced \$240,000 worth of gold last year, against a yield of \$15,000 in 1881. She may come to the front as a gold field, but as yet the strikes are not amazing in their richness.

A new plant has been discovered in Mexico, which is remarkable for its fiber. It is thought that it will revolutionize textile industries, since it is even more beautiful than silk. It has not yet been named.

A telephone connection was established a few days ago between Portland, Me., and Providence, R. I., a distance of 160 miles, and a conversation easily carried on for some time. The voices of the persons talking were perfectly distinct.

A Kentucky Judge has decided that the word "citizen" in the jury law of the State is not to be taken literally. A juror appeared who was a British subject, having never been naturalized. His application to be excused on the ground of alienage was denied for the reason given.



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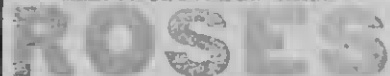
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NOTICE
Of Assessment Work on Virginian Mine and Holden Tunnel Locations in Hot Springs Mining District, Salt Lake County, U. T.

W. C. REAVER, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS,
John P. Spaulding, heirs or assigns, Luke Shuman, executor of aforesaid parties, will please take notice that I have expended on your respective interests in the above properties the labor required by law for three years past, amounting to the sum of \$150.00 on J. P. Spaulding, or successors interest, in Virginian, and the sum of \$75.00 on W. C. Reaver, or successors interest, in the Holden Tunnel; and if you do not reimburse me within the time prescribed by law, your interest in said properties will be forfeited to me.
Salt Lake City, November 15th, 1882.
w 433m. JOHN WM. SNELL.

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