

There is a good people in this Stake, who are very anxious to keep the commandments of God, and who do their utmost to meet the requirements made of them. We find here as elsewhere that it is the righteous who give character to the Stake and help to build up the Church generally.

President George Q. Cannon said here appeared to be an atmosphere of peace and contentment. Our land is a delightful one, and visitors think we were exceedingly fortunate in finding it; they do not seem to conceive that this fortunate condition has been brought about by the labors of the Saints and the blessings of the Lord. The Lord has told us that unless we are one we are not His. Much can be accomplished if we are united. The Latter-day Saints walk too much by sight and do not exercise enough faith, and the result is, they fail in many things they might otherwise accomplish. Under the impulse of the faith of President Young, settlements sprang up in these valleys, and his faith carried the people along, for he never considered the possibility of a failure. The people should obtain greater faith; for it is faith which constitutes the difference between indolent men and enterprising men. It is the exercise of our powers and beholding the results where our happiness will be found. Heaven will be full of opportunities for the exertion of the faith and powers of every righteous individual.

2 p.m. After opening exercises and the administration of the Sacrament, President George Q. Cannon again addressed the assembly: He said one remarkable thing about the Gospel is that its principles always come to us with renewed freshness when spoken by the Spirit of the Lord. If we arise in the morning with unpleasant thoughts, we should not rest until we have them dispelled, and ask God for that peaceful influence which rightfully belongs to us. The Latter-day Saints should be a good-tempered people, so their children can follow the peaceful influence realized at home. Husband and wife should have respect for each other in their actions and conversations. Young people should be chaste in their character and make marriage a subject of prayer, for it is an important step for young people to take. If they do this their future lives will be happy. We should not give way to evil influences. When men are tempted, there is always an influence present to aid them in resisting. A wrong spirit always produces a dark and unhappy feeling, while the Spirit of God produces light and peace and incites people to do what is right. It prompts us to do more for others than for ourselves—it teaches us to be unselfish. If we listen to it, it will be a source of unending revelation to us. The Saints should at all times carry with them the spirit of prayer, and we should pray in public, in our families, and in secret places. In this way we can repel the evil influences constantly surrounding us. The greatest blessing we possess is the truth, and this makes us mighty because truth will never perish. We worship the true God, and have the true ordinances of the Gospel and authority in the Church, and though all the earth is opposed to it, still it will

stand and endure forever, for it is the truth and must prevail. We should keep our promises with one another so that confidence may be established. If we make a covenant, keep it and the Lord will love us, for He keeps His promises. Let us be an honest and truthful people, and value the truth as it has been given to us.

April 29th, 10 a.m.—A large congregation was again present. President Lorenzo Snow was the first speaker. He said such instructions as given us by President Cannon cheer us in the trials and duties of life, and when it looks dark and gloomy there is comfort to be obtained from the prospect before us. The Lord has given us a guide in His Holy Spirit, which will lead us into eternal life. Jesus said by His servant John, "He that overcometh shall sit with me on my throne as I sit with my Father on His throne." No one can comprehend this, but we understand enough about it to know that it is worth all the sacrifices and trials any man or woman possibly can be called upon to pass through.

Elder Franklin D. Richards said Latter-day Saints do not consider it bondage to do God's work rather than their own. The same principles apply to all men, no matter how great they may be. Abraham has attained to the position where he can counsel with the Lord by keeping His commandments. It is by seeking the will of the Father that we obtain the love, good will, and heritage of the Father. If we have sinned we should repent of it and turn unto the Lord, who will abundantly pardon His children so we can find our way back into His presence. How magnificent has been the heavens to provide the principles of the Gospel and a Prophet and anointings by which we can be brought back to Him who planned and devised these means for His children. The Lord has shown His great wisdom by His dealings with the Prophet Joseph and preparing him for bringing forth the golden plates and Book of Mormon, as rulers of nations do in choosing their ministers and ambassadors. We were obedient in our former existence, being sanctified of our sins, came here innocent, and God has prepared a way whereby we may return unto Him pure as we came, by observing His laws and keeping His commandments. We ought to keep with us that portion of the Spirit of God that no matter what trials might come we should have a glad heart and cheerful countenance.

In the afternoon meeting the congregation was again addressed by Apostles Snow and Richards. Much valuable instruction was given in regard to temple work and the dealings of God with His people.

The entire conference was one of the most instructive and interesting ever held in this Stake, as evidenced by the large, attentive audiences at all the meetings. The excellent music furnished by Brother Lee and his well trained choir was a special feature of attraction.

NELS JENSON,
Stake Clerk.

BRIGHAM CITY, May 1st, 1895.

Jacob Hass, a rancher 59 years of age, living at Prospect Park, near Los Angeles, Cal., was gored to death by a bull Monday night.

SERGEANT BLANK'S CASE.

Considerable interest has been aroused on the coast by the story published in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the reducing to the rank of private of Sergeant Henry Blank, of this city. It is a case where the accused has apparently been denied, not only a hearing of his cause, but even knowledge of the crime of which he was charged and the name of his accuser.

A News reporter Tuesday visited the home of Sergeant Blank at No. 635 west First North street, and corroborated the facts in the case. He is about 31 years of age and a native of Germany. Nearly ten years ago he came to St. Louis, and afterwards enlisted in the army, together with his brother Max Blank, who is also now a resident of this city and employed as fireman on a Union Pacific engine. Henry was at one time stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, having been transferred there from Texas. He afterwards went to Walla Walla, then to Fort Lowell, Ariz., and finally to Fort Wingate, New Mexico. Here he became acquainted with his present wife, and they were married some three years ago.

Until June, 1894, Henry Blank held the position of sergeant in Troop M, Second Cavalry, on duty with the troop of that regiment at Fort Wingate, N. M., at which time he was, by special orders from Washington, "transferred as a private to Troop I, Second Cavalry, and sent without delay to the station of that troop" at Fort Bowie, A. T. He says that as he had applied for no transfer and had committed no offense, the order struck him "like a streak of lightning out of a clear sky," yet his duty was to obey.

He spoke to an officer of the regiment about his case and the gentleman said he as well as the rest of the officers were surprised at this order, but could not make out the reason for it. The officer advised him, however, to obey the order, join his new station and troop, and then ask for an examination through the proper military channels. He joined the new troop and station, but only a few weeks had passed when his wife, who had taken his punishment very much to heart, wrote him from Fort Wingate that she was feeling very sick; and so, instead of asking for an explanation, he applied for a discharge, intending to ask for the explanation as soon as he was settled down.

He received his discharge on October 22, 1894, at Fort Logan, Col., where he had been ordered from Fort Bowie, A. T., and immediately proceeded to this city. His wife had come here previously on account of her bad health, and when he arrived he found her sick with typhoid fever, and for months she lingered between life and death. She still shows the effects of a severe spell of sickness. About this time his brother, Max Blank, informed him that while he (Henry) was yet in the army Max had written the secretary of war asking for the cause of Henry's reduction and transfer. The secretary referred it to the adjutant general's office, and it was sent back to the writer with the statement that "Sergeant Henry Blank, Troop M Second Cavalry, was transferred to Troop I, Second Cavalry, by order of the