

or imagination? Why shall there not be classes in every school in the rudiments of the science of morals as well as in the rudiments of geography, mathematics or history?

To teach morals from a book is not all the instructor's task. He should blend moral influences, as much as possible, with the whole course of education. He should be a man of high and pure moral sensibility; that will reveal itself in the glowing countenance and the kindling eye when he speaks of it. He should feel that no man ministers to a holier altar than he; that it is his business to make good men, as truly as to make good scholars; that the heart is committed to his care as truly as the understanding. He may do much to mould it rightly; he must do much to influence it. Let him see that his influence is in the right direction such as he shall in all good conscience be able to answer for to parents, to his fellow man, and to Him who is the fountain of all knowledge, and would have His children like Him in all that is virtuous and good.

PURSUED BY A MOB.

Nortonsville is a small country settlement, and is situated on the east base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, consequently, it is a very rough and rugged part of the country. The people, or the majority of them, are after the same style.

Elder R. C. Harvey, of Heber City, and the writer have been laboring here for the past four months, and have met with very fair success in getting the principles of the Gospel before the people. But the devil has not been asleep, for during our last visit, after an absence of a few days, he made his appearance in the shape of a murderous and drunken mob, with a Christian preacher at their backs, inciting them on. We were on our way up what is called Bacon hollow, walking leisurely along the road. Just as we were passing a field of corn near the roadside we received a shower of stones, most of them being as large as a man's fist. The mob had secreted themselves in the corn awaiting our approach. Upon our getting out of throwing distance, they started to shoot at us, but we escaped unhurt.

We wended our way to a Brother Crawford's house, which was only a short distance. After sitting there for a few minutes, we were prompted to get our things and leave there as quick as we could (this being our headquarters). We got our clothes, and after getting them packed up we returned by another way, to the place we had left that morning. As we were going through the woods we could hear the mob hallooing.

Upon arriving at the house, we discovered that we had left a few things behind, so Brother Shifflett went after them. Upon his return he told us that the mob went to Brother Crawford's a few minutes after we left, and when they found that we had gone began taking vengeance on the folks by throwing down the fence and pulling down the log cabin. When Sister Crawford went out to talk to them they fired three shots at her, driving her in the house again, using some of the most blasphemous and disgraceful

language that could possibly be uttered. Brother C. was out at work and there was only two women at home. The mob made their threats that they would waylay us and shoot us at sight. They said they dreaded us as had as rattlesnakes, and would shoot us as quick.

This occurred on Friday morning, and we intended leaving there on Saturday afternoon, but we felt bad to leave in the night. So we stopped at Brother Shifflett's until Sunday morning and left there at 3 o'clock a. m., walking a distance of twenty-two miles to this place.

This mobocratic spirit has been growing for some time, but what brought their hatred and prejudice to a focus was our preaching a funeral sermon. A young lady having died, her relatives asked us to preach at the funeral, which we did, and this raised the ire of some of these people.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion and her people, I remain your brother in the Gospel, W. J. P.

MORMON RIVER, Va., Sept. 3rd, 1891.

LEONARD HARDY'S ANSWER.

The following answer was filed in the Third District court this morning in the case of the People of the Territory of Utah ex rel. Walter Murphy, county attorney, plaintiff, vs. Leonard G. Hardy, defendant:

Now comes the defendant and answers the complaint, not hereby waiving the demurrer filed in connection herewith, and

Denies that at said date, to wit on the 1st day of August, 1891, or at any other time, the said A. L. Williams was duly or otherwise elected to the office of collector in and for the said county of Salt Lake.

Denies that at said date, or at any other time, he was elected, duly or otherwise, to the office of county collector for said county for the unexpired term commencing June, 1891, and ending June, 1893. Denies that there was any unexpired term. Denies that any election was had in August, 1891, for the unexpired term for the office of county collector for Salt Lake county. Denies that any legal election was held in August, 1891, for the office of county collector, for any term whatsoever.

Further answering, this defendant denies that on the 19th day of August, 1891, or at any other time, Elijah Sells did duly issue or deliver to the said A. L. Williams a certificate of his election; denies that he ever did issue or deliver, or had any right to issue or deliver, to said Williams any certificate of election for the unexpired term.

Denies that on the 4th day of September, 1891, or at any other time, Arthur L. Thomas did duly or otherwise commission the said A. L. Williams as collector for the unexpired term, or that he duly commissioned him as collector at all for any term.

Denies that the said Williams did take and subscribe the oath as such collector required by sec. 218 of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, or any other oath as collector for the unexpired term. Denies that he ever gave any sufficient bonds as required by law as collector for any term.

Wherefore this defendant prays judgment that said complaint be dismissed and that he may recover his costs.

ARTHUR BROWN,
Attorney for defendant.

The demurrer to the complaint sets forth (1). That the complaint does not

state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. (2). That the complaint shows affirmatively that the defendant Hardy is lawfully holding and entitled to hold the office of collector of Salt Lake County. (3). That the complaint shows affirmatively that the said A. L. Williams is not entitled to the office of county collector of Salt Lake county; that his election therefor was illegal, and that under no circumstances is he entitled to enter into the possession of said office prior to the first day of June, 1892.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUNN & Co., in their trade report for the week ending September 5, 1891, state that business is improving in all factions. Slight injury to corn from frost is reported from the Northwest. The wheat crop is out of danger, and realizing all that was anticipated. The corn crop is very large, but the extent of injury from frost, though reported light, cannot be accurately ascertained at present. Cotton has been damaged in some States to the extent of 30 per cent., but owing to the richness of the crop, there will be still ample supplies left.

The removal of the German prohibition of American pork imports promises a largely increased demand for important products, and a considerable addition to merchandise exports for next year. Exports from New York in five weeks exceed last year's nearly 31 per cent., and while imports also increased largely, the balance of trade turns decidedly in favor of the United States. The announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that he is able to pay \$28,000,000 in cash for the matured unextended 4½ per cent. bonds gives assurance of liberal supplies of money.

Boston shows improvement in trade, with large sales of wool. At Philadelphia there is steady buying of wool by manufacturers, especially of worsteds. At Chicago wheat receipts are four times last year's, rye nine times, corn and dressed beef double, and oats show increase, while a decrease is noted in flour, barley, cured meats and lard.

Operations in speculative markets have been more active, and wheat has declined 4½ cents on sales of forty-eight million bushels, on account of enormous receipts at the West, which have been at the rate of 1,350,000 bushels daily for the week mentioned.

Business failures for the seven days ending September 5th, 1891, were in the United States 197, and in Canada 20. For the corresponding week last year the United States had 167 failures and Canada 36.

A year ago the Missouri Farmers' Alliance had 56,000 members; now it has 9000 less, according to the official report made at the Kansas City convention two weeks ago. The sub-treasury and government land loan schemes were refused an endorsement, showing that the conservatives in that State are getting control. The convention, furthermore, appealed to the farmers to hold their wheat as long as possible so as to bull the prices.