

were none left in doubt as to the baptism of the Bible.

Elder James Larson showed by a simple comparison that if we wish to get back into the Celestial City we must take hold of the iron rod. In this world of wickedness and sin, we need the Holy Ghost to guide us into all truth and preserve us from evil. Gave Bible facts showing how the Savior had been a comforter to His. He promised the Holy Ghost as a comforter. On the day of Pentecost this promise was fulfilled. On entering the straight and narrow path we take hold of the iron rod, and

"Afar we see the golden rest
To which the rod will guide.
Where, with the angles, bright and blest,
Forever we will abide."

Sunday morning the attendance had augmented. Elder Albert Matheson, formerly president of the North Alabama conference, now laboring in the office, read from the gospel as recorded by Matthew as recorded in his twenty-fifth chapter; referred to the fall of Adam, then proved by numerous Bible passages that an atonement would be made; said that Jesus Christ was the Redeemer, "for since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Thus for an hour and twenty minutes did he speak with power upon the Atonement. In conclusion he referred to John's revelation wherein he saw the dead, small and great, stand before God, and the books were opened, and another book was opened which was the book of life, and the dead were judged out of those things written in the books, according to their works. Admonished all to prepare for the judgment day.

After partaking of the bounties of life, spread by the hospitable people of Grundy county, Elder Nephi M. Savage discoursed upon the ancient order of receiving the Holy Ghost. Showed that the Gospel was everlasting and unchangeable. By quoting from the writings of Paul, it was made plain what he preached and practiced, also that if men or angels preached another Gospel they would be cursed. The logic of this discourse was so apparent that all were deeply interested.

At the close of services, on going to the hotel we were happily surprised to hear the favorable reports given by those came out to the meetings. At this season, wealthy men came from Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis and the surrounding states. One man, a politician, said, "that is the first time I have heard the Gospel for five years." Another, a banker, when asked how he liked the sermon Sunday morning, said: "I am perfectly delighted with it." His wife said: "I am surprised to see such intelligent and well-informed men representing the Mormon Church." Much prejudice was allayed and confidence gained. The bread cast upon the waters will return after many days.

Monday was the greatest day for the Elders. Elders Albert Matheson and Thad. W. Naylor came from Chattanooga filled with good counsel and advice. We were disappointed not having the privilege of meeting President Kimball, but taking for granted "what God does is always well, though why 'tis often hard to tell, and knowing the worth of Elders Matheson and Naylor we were satisfied.

Until noon the time was occupied in receiving interesting reports from the Elders. Their experiences so varied would make an interesting book.

The afternoon was given to Elders Matheson and Naylor. Elder Matheson spoke of the magnitude of the work and the responsibilities resting upon the Elders. For three hours he pointed out the duties of Elders in

this part of the Lord's vineyard. Spoke at length upon obedience to the Priesthood and those in authority. Read from the Doctrine and Covenants the fate of some men who had opposed the Priesthood. Referred to Aaron and Miriam complaining against Moses; showed that Miriam was stricken with leprosy for speaking against God's anointed.

We may not be stricken with leprosy, by following their example, but we will be afflicted with a more damnable and soul destroying disease—apostasy. In order to meet the requirements of us, by the Almighty, we must dedicate ourselves unto the ministry and teach by example as well as precept. We would be pleased to give in detail the counsel given by Elder Matheson but time and space will not permit at this writing.

Elder Naylor gave timely instructions in relation to business matters connected with the office. Before closing each Elder was asked to bear testimony to the divinity of the latter-day work. These listening could not help but recall the promise made by the Savior, "He that doeth the will of the Father shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself."

Truly we had a Pentecostal feast. All was unity, peace, love and joy—genuine fruits of the spirit. It was 8 o'clock before the benediction was pronounced. Then another half hour in handshaking and separation sentiments. The hand now penning these lines still burns from the effects of the iron grasps given by many beloved companions. Thus ended one of the most beautiful meetings of the Middle Tennessee conference.

To those having sons, husbands, and sweethearts in Tennessee, we say: be content, rest in peace; we are well provided for. The Lord is at the helm, and we are safe.

NELS P. NELSON,
Prest. Middle Tennessee Conference.

AN IMPORTANT CRIMINAL CASE

Junction, Plute county, Utah, Sept. 7, 1897.—The August term of the Sixth judicial court, previously adjourned, convened here this morning. There were present, besides the officers of the court, including Judge McCarty, Judges W. H. King and O. W. Powers of Salt Lake; Messrs. Stewart and Collins and V. Rapp of Richfield; Ferguson and Frew and H. Van Martin of Marysville, and W. Jones and Gilbert Beebe of this place. Of thirty names the following jury was impaneled: Gardner Crawford, George A. Brown, Joseph Nielson, Sidney Manning, J. W. Bay Jr., Daniel Smith, Charles D. Johnson, John Westwood, J. H. Fox, James Monson, Stephen Manzor, L. D. Morrill, James Ruby, F. C. Smith, Elmer Nay, Mone Morgan, Jos. Howes, Harry King, J. U. Sargent, George Beebe, P. Humphreys, John Steele Lyman L. Johnson and W. H. McIntosh.

The case was called of the State vs Samuel L. Page, county attorney, and Wm. H. Luke, county clerk, for alleged mutilation and alteration of public records. Mr. C. W. Jones, assistant prosecuting attorney, having withdrawn with the consent of the court, the latter appointed Messrs. Stewart and Collins to prosecute the case, Judge King and V. Rapp appearing for the defense. Separate demurrers were interposed on the ground that the indictments do not conform to sections 150 and 151 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, and for various other points of technical weakness. The court, at the request of the prosecution, allowed a couple of hours for consideration of the case and at the 2 o'clock session Mr. I. J. Stewart addressed the court in favor of and at

cepting the demurrers as being well taken. This was fully sustained by the court and the indictments were dismissed with the expressed opinion, however, that the charges were of so grave a character that further investigation must immediately be prosecuted. The defense replied that they were perfectly willing for this and to give all necessary assistance, as the believed their clients innocent of the charge. The attorneys had a consultation after the adjournment of court and, after considering the evidence, decided upon acquittal, which will be corroborated by the court tomorrow.

The case of Mowen B. Dalton, charged with the murder of James Kettleman, was called. Mr. Dalton's demeanor was calm as he listened to the reading of the indictment by the county clerk. Mr. Van Martin had been employed as counsel for the defendant, but Mr. J. H. Fuller, a well-to-do merchant of Circleville, was observed to be in solicitous conversation with Judge King and soon after that gentleman announced himself for the defense. This is a case of especial interest as many have believed that considerable mystery enveloped it. The deceased Kettleman was an old bachelor of bibulous habits, kind, benevolent and honest, who had given Dalton and family a home in his house for a couple of years. It was generally understood that things were not always agreeable between them, however, and that Kettleman had unsuccessfully attempted, on divers occasions, to persuade Dalton to find other lodgings. Rumors were afloat that Dalton had brutally beaten a favorite horse of Kettleman's to death, and that the latter threatened prosecution for it; that Dalton had said that he would see that such suit was never entered has also been said, beside other ruffian threats of a sinister character. One night last January the old gentleman was badly burned in the camp house where he lodged, and died from the effects of his wounds after three or four days of suffering. How this happened is the question. He was locked in and got out by knocking a board off an aperture in the wall. He was discovered by Dalton himself all ablaze and looking like a bonfire in the darkness, as he describes it. It has been suspected that his clothing, which was of heavy worsted, could have blazed so only by the addition of kerosene, of which it has been thought there were other evidences. The old gentleman's hands betrayed no sign of contact or struggle with the fiery element. The injuries were upon the chest and neck only, but the straw, with which the floor was deeply covered. This is something of the popular version of the affair, though the conservative element all agree that no one should be believed guilty until proven so by the evidence and the findings.

M. M. JOHNSON.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

It is probably unknown to most persons in the West, says Dr. K. Mitsukuri of the Imperial university, of Tokyo, that early in the eighth century of the Christian era, there was already established in Japan an Imperial university with four departments—ethics, history, jurisprudence, and mathematics—and with the prescribed number of 400 students. There were also at the same time a bureau devoted to astronomy, astrology, calendar compilation, and meteorology, and a medical college with professors of medicine, surgery, acupuncture, necromancy (the art of healing by charms), and pharmacology. The last named branch of study included the collection, cultivation and investigation of medicinal