

from establishments in New York, New Jersey, Missouri, California and Oregon. Besides the currant jelly, there are strawberry jelly, currant preserve, raspberry syrup, etc., that come in the list of condemned productions. A particularly interesting feature to the people here is that several of the brands listed in San Francisco as adulterated or as imitations are prominent on the shelves of grocers in this State.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

On Monday, April 5, 1847,—just fifty years ago—Elder Heber C. Kimball, with six teams prepared for the journey from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains, made the start westward from Winter Quarters, where a considerable portion of the exiled Saints had spent the dreary winter of 1846-7, after they had been driven from Nauvoo through religious persecution. The next day, April 6, the Seventeenth Annual General Conference of the Church was held, and the next day, the 7th, President Brigham Young joined the Pioneer camp, ten miles to the west. From that time on, the work of the greatest migration that ever has occurred of a body of people in latter days, was carried out. Five years previous to that time, in 1842, the Prophet Joseph Smith, then the leader of that people, but who fell a victim to a ruthless mob in 1844, predicted that the Latter-day Saints would yet become a great people in the Rocky Mountains; and several years before then, in Kirtland, he had told the more intimate of his brethren of the future migration westward. Hence the move fifty years ago was a fulfillment of prophecy, though it was brought about by a cruel and unjustifiable persecution of the Saints.

Sixty-seven years ago on Wednesday, April 6, the Church was organized in Fayette, New York, with the promise through the Prophet Joseph that it would progress and be established, and would be the preparatory work of ushering in the millennial reign of Christ, whose Church it is. And every step that has been taken since then, in the face of difficulties that seemed insurmountable, has been a verification of the prophetic power and divine testimony possessed by Joseph Smith, the first President and Prophet of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The situation of today presents a very different aspect in some respects to that of either of the dates named. The Church is the same, engaged in the same great cause upon which it started out—the salvation of the human family and the establishment of peace, union and love in a universal reign upon the earth. But from the few members that met in Fayette it has increased to hundreds of thousands; and from the almost unknown organization that was believed by those who understood not its genius to be a thing of little moment and destined soon to perish, it has become a power in the earth, the observed of all observers in every nation on the globe. From the band of exiles that turned their weary eyes westward from Winter Quarters, with

an invincible faith in the divine mission of President Joseph Smith, whose place as presiding officer of the Church was succeeded to by President Brigham Young, we now change the gaze to a people firmly and safely established in the valleys of the mountains, covering a stretch of country reaching from Canada on the north to Mexico on the south. From the outset the faithful Church membership had relied on the promises of the Almighty through His Prophets, and by His Spirit to them individually, and He has never failed them.

Glancing at the past and present, what may be said of the future of the Saints? Upon the basis of fulfillment of prophecy given through Church leaders, it is that the Church will continue to progress, and ultimately fill the whole earth; for that prophecy has been fulfilled in the past, and this gives positive assurance of continuance in the same line. There is no change today from the path laid down at the outset as the one along which to travel. The work of carrying the Gospel to the nations, and of teaching, it at home, is adhered to with firmness, and is increasing in intensity with improving opportunities for performing it; the "iron rod"—the word of God, coming through direct revelation—is the inflexible rule of faith. And thus guided by the word of the Almighty, no danger can come to overthrow the Church or stay its progress.

If there has been success by the Mormon people in their material affairs, if there has been success to the Saints in their Church matters—and none can dispute that there has been with each successive era in their history—then there must be success in the future. The cause is the same, and the effects also must be similar. Hence the reason for increased faith and joy among the Saints. What has been done has required a mighty zeal and earnestness in labor; what is yet to do calls for a like requirement. But the result of pressing forward under the same guidance and in the same spirit of love, patience, unselfishness, union and determination must be the fulfillment of an immutable promise of victory.

THE EDSON CASE.

The verdict and judgment in the Edson case at Ogden will receive the hearty approval of the best public sentiment of the State, as being a thorough vindication of the law upon such subjects. It is too often the case that juries have to be condemned for departing from the spirit of the law, whereby the system of trial by jury is brought into contempt; and sometimes judges are none too careful, although they escape with less criticism. This case, however, presents a marked exception to the rule, and the jury in the case and Judge Relapp, who presided at the trial and fixed the sentence of the prisoner, merit thorough commendation for their administration of justice, their dealing with the whole affair being in accord with the genius of the statute. The case was an aggravated one throughout, and judge and jury did right in applying the law's intention to aggravated crimes, by inflicting the full penalty.

The family of the prisoner deserves sympathy for the trouble brought upon them by an erring son, but the unrepentant attitude of that son forbade an interference with justice until he should merit leniency by a change. That he was none the less malicious at the trial than when he attempted to murder the girl who objected to his attentions, was shown by his later effort to stain her character so as to make death almost preferable to life under such a ban. It is a pity the prisoner had recourse to such baseness; for by it he deprived himself of every possible consideration of sympathy. His just punishment, none too severe in the full limit of the law, ought to be an assurance of protection to young girls from murderously inclined suitors, and notice to the latter that there is no sentiment of approval for them in this community.

GIVING MORMONS THEIR RIGHTS.

There is pleasure in noting the attitude assumed by the American minister to Denmark, and the minister of justice in that land, upon the application made to them by Mormon missionaries there. And the result thus far ought to be an incentive to Elders in foreign lands to apply to the full extent the rule given by revelation for them to importune for redress, appealing, if need be, to the highest authority in the land to obtain relief from imposition practiced upon them.

In Denmark there is a law which empowers the minister of justice to banish any person whose presence is, in his judgment, injurious to the public welfare. It was intended to cope with the socialistic agitation of 1870-2, and not to any religious teachings. But the law is such that it can be made, by a prejudiced official, to apply to almost anybody; hence, when a powerful Lutheran sect invokes it against preachers who may not be in accord with its views, the local judges who administer the law are not always able to resist the influence of clamorous priests. This being the case, Mormon Elders have been banished on a few occasions. During the last month there was another event of this kind, but through the appeal taken to higher authority good is likely to come to the Church and its missionaries in Scandinavia.

It has been the record of the Scandinavian countries, as with some other European nations, that the ruling powers have given very little encouragement to the persecutive spirit while sectarians have sought to invoke against the Latter-day Saints; and the improper treatment of the latter has been the exception rather than the rule, so far as government action is concerned. In the recent case the local Danish judge adopted the prejudiced views of a religious sect, and issued an edict of banishment against Elders J. J. Jensen of Provo and Joseph L. Iverson of Cottonwood, Utah. An application was made to the American consul in Copenhagen, in case the missionaries were incarcerated, to take the matter up. But the unworthiness of the consul, Robert J. Kirk, to represent America in that land was manifested by his refusal to