

A GOOD NAME.—The Colorado *People* says, "Colorado flour is worth twenty per cent. more than prime St. Louis flour. It pays to raise wheat in Colorado."

Why may not Utah have as good a reputation for its flour?

The *People* also says, "The U. S. Penitentiary at Canyon City has been turned over to the Territorial commissioners appointed by the Legislature."

In regard to Utah, the effort, among the politicians, seems to be the other way in regard to the penitentiary.

A LIGHT TAX.—The Territorial tax in Colorado, for each year, this and next, is one and a half mills to the dollar on all taxable property, personal and real. The Territorial Board of Equalization has power to increase or diminish the same, as may be necessary.

TILTON AND BEECHER.—The recent trial of Beecher and his Plymouth church by the Congregational Council in New York, elicits various comments from the newspapers, some of the editors maintaining the perfect innocence of Beecher in the whole affair which resulted in this sitting of the Council, and others shaking their heads ominously and dissatisfiedly, if not disbelievingly. The Brooklyn *Union* says—

"In November, 1872, Mrs. Woodhull, once a warm friend of Tilton, and the subject of his biographical pen, published in her *Weekly* a gross story about Beecher. She named Tilton, among others, as authority for her statements. Tilton has never publicly contradicted her. He has never pronounced her story false. The only thing he has said on the subject he said in a letter published months after the disgusting story had become familiar as a household word through the country. What he then said was to the effect that he could not tell the truth for fear of piercing somebody's heart 'as with a thunderbolt.' The first question for Tilton now to answer is, 'Did you ever tell Woodhull or anybody else what she said in her publication of November, 1872, you had told, or did you say before her or anybody else what she then and there alleged that you had said?' That question has never yet been answered categorically."

The Cleveland *Herald* talks thus—

"Theodore Tilton says he left Plymouth Church because he chose to, and it is nobody's business why he chose to. Furthermore he says he never slandered the pastor of Plymouth Church or any other human being. What was the matter back of that extraordinary agreement binding 'We three men' to keep their mouths shut?"

GIRLS ON THE JUMP.—Who says the girls can't do some things as well as others. An eastern exchange says—

"A jumping match is recorded as having taken place Wednesday morning (March 25) in Harlem, N. Y., between five young ladies for a \$200 moire antique dress pattern. They wore flannel blouses of various colors, red flannel breeches, buttoned at the knee, stockings of different hues and high-heeled gaiters. Miss Cecelia Mackey led off with a jump of seven feet three inches. Miss Kate Pope followed with a jump of seven feet four and a half inches; Miss Delia Cox surpassed them with one of eight feet two and a half inches, and Miss Mary Baker succeeded with eight feet two inches. Miss Ida Blakely jumped only seven feet and one inch. In the second trial Miss Cox won the moire by a jump of eight feet nine and a quarter inches.

And a western exchange has the following—

"There was a jumping match between seven young ladies in Waucon, Wisconsin, for a silver medal. The contestants wore loose trousers, and are described as so bewitching that the spectators cheered themselves hoarse. Sarah Jane Smith won."

Is jumping about to become a rage among the gentler sex? Perhaps so, but they were always ready and eager to jump at one circumstance—a "splendid" offer of marriage.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Forty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened in the New Tabernacle in this city this morning.

On the stand were president D.H. Wells of the First Presidency; Elders Orson Pratt, John Taylor, W. Woodruff and A. Carrington, of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. John Smith, Patriarch of the Church; Joseph Young, Sen., President, and John Van Cott and A. P. Rockwood of the seven presidents of the Seventies. George B. Wallace and John T. Caine, Counsellors to the President of this stake of the church; Elias Smith, President of the High Priests' Quorum, and E. Morris and H. Snelgrove his counsellors; Bishop Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop of the church, and his counsellors, L. W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little; also Bishops E. D. Woolley, W. Hickenlooper and N. Davis, of this city, and Bishop L. E. Harrington, of American Fork. There was a congregation of nearly three thousand persons present.

The Conference was called to order by President Daniel H. Wells.

The choir sang the hymn on page 302 of the Hymn Book, commencing—

"When earth in bondage long had lain."

Prayer by L. E. Harrington.

Choir sang hymn on page 61—

"My God, the spring of all my joys."

ELDER ORSON PRATT

then addressed the congregation, opening his discourse by referring to the organization of the Kingdom of God forty-four years ago to-day, and the nature of that organization, it being the Kingdom of God, organized on the earth, never to be thrown down again, but which was to continue from that time henceforth and forever. That Kingdom was not organized by man, nor by man's wisdom, but by revelation from Jesus Christ, he having guided and directed everything in connection with it, and bestowed authority upon his chosen agents to perform the work. For centuries prior to that event, Christian denominations had been organized without revelation, their organizers not even pretending to have received one sentence from the Lord in relation to the work they had undertaken; and in this respect the Latter-day Saints differed widely and essentially from all other denominations of Christians. Men, without revelation, might organize a great variety of forms of government, both of a civil and ecclesiastical character; but though, in the framing of these several organizations, their founders obtained all the information possible from history, sacred and secular, without revelation from heaven they lacked the foundation and authority necessary to secure the approval of the Almighty, and to insure recognition by him.

It was impossible for people to learn their duties to-day from what God had said to somebody else centuries ago. It would be just as reasonable, in the organization of a civil government, to say "the canon of laws is sealed up, and we need no legislators now, the laws framed by those who have lived are all-sufficient." This would be quite as consistent as to suppose that God, eighteen hundred years ago, gave all the information he ever intended to give in relation to the guidance of his people and the government of his affairs here on the earth. In civil governments, continually changing circumstances required the continued labor of the legislator; the laws of last year would not meet all the requirements of this year, and those which were made ten years ago might be altogether unsuited for the events and circumstances of to-day.

The speaker then adduced instan-

ces of commands given by the Almighty, to individuals and communities in times past, which would be totally inapplicable to those now living; among them the command given to Abraham to leave his native land, Chaldea, to go to a land he knew not of, which was to be given to him and his seed for an everlasting possession; also the command given to Moses to go and deliver Israel from Egypt. These and other instances referred to, and almost numberless others which might be adduced, were intended for and were binding only upon the persons or people to whom they were given. It was not so, however, with the great moral principles which God had at various times revealed, neither with the ordinances of the gospel; they were binding throughout all time upon all people when declared and made known to them. But in regard to special revelations and commandments, there would be thousands and tens of thousands given, during the establishment of God's Kingdom in the last days, which would be binding only upon those to whom they came. Of this latter class several were mentioned, among them, a revelation given to Joseph Smith to organize baptized believers into the kingdom of God on the 6th of April, 1830; also one given through the Prophet Joseph to himself (the speaker) in November, 1830, commanding him to go forth and preach the gospel to the nations of the earth, to prepare the way of the Lord for his second coming, and to lift up his voice long and loud, and cry repentance to this crooked and perverse generation.

Elder Pratt then referred to the principle of consecration and to the practice thereof and the results it produced among the ancient inhabitants of North and South America, who, as the Book of Mormon informs us, were converted to the truth very shortly after the crucifixion of the Savior, who, soon after his resurrection and ascension in Asia, appeared to the people of this land, and organized his church among them, and so great were the manifestations of the power of God in their midst, that they were soon all converted to, and carried out, the law of full consecration, for a long period, realizing as the result thereof, a great foretaste of heaven upon earth. But when they apostatized from that order, God's judgment speedily followed them, and they were finally almost wholly destroyed, in a great battle which took place in what is now called New York State.

In the early history of the church God had revealed this law to the Latter-day Saints, and required them to obey it. They had failed to do so thus far; but now the servants of God were being moved upon to urge an order upon the attention and practice of the Saints, which would approximate to, and prepare them for, this higher order, which must be practiced by all in the church when they returned to Jackson county to rebuild the waste places of Zion.

At the close of Elder Pratt's remarks, President Wells moved that the Conference adjourn until Thursday the 7th of May, to meet at 10 o'clock in the morning in the New Tabernacle; the motion was carried unanimously.

The choir sang anthem—

Oh! Be joyful in the Lord,

and the Conference was dismissed with benediction by Elder W. Woodruff.

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION.

THE Washington correspondence, March 30, of the Chicago *Times* has the following—

"The house committee on elections had before them this morning the contested election case of Cannon, of Utah, vs. Maxwell. Mr. Cannon at the last election received 20,969 votes, and Maxwell but 1,942. The seat is contested: 1. Because Cannon, the sitting delegate, is a practical polygamist, and has four wives. 2. Because the people who voted for said Cannon knew him to be a polygamist, and hence their votes are null and void. 3. That the election was unfairly conducted, and persons allowed to vote who had no right to do so. 4. That the oath taken by Cannon in the endorsement house, where plural marriages are secretly performed

is shown by the evidence to be irreconcilable with good citizenship and loyalty to the government of the United States. 5. That the contestant is the only person who was legally voted for at the election."

The *Times*, of March 31, makes the following sensible editorial comments upon the above—

"The Utah contested election case has again come to the front. Although Cannon, the Mormon delegate in Congress, received a thousand votes for every hundred cast for Maxwell, his opponent, the latter claims the seat on a series of technical grounds that are detailed in our Washington special. It would be an insult to thwart the wishes of so large a majority of the people of Utah as voted for Cannon to turn him out and give the seat to such an adventurer as Maxwell, no matter how many technical objections can be found to Cannon's occupancy of the place."

ONE OF BENTON'S DAUGHTERS.

MADAME Susan (Benton) Boilleau, "la Baronne Gaudree Boilleau," a daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton, died in France, on Sunday morning, March 8, of inflammation, leaving three or four children. The lady is said to have died of a broken heart.

It will be remembered that her husband, Baron Boilleau, a year ago, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, for having knowingly issued fraudulent American railroad bonds, which his brother-in-law, General J. C. Fremont, had induced him to take. Boilleau was degraded and punished as an ordinary criminal, and Fremont probably would have been if he had ventured upon the soil of France.

As it became evident that the moral career of Mrs. Boilleau drew near, friends hastened to have her husband present, but French red tape prevented his presence at her side until seven hours after her decease.

The day Boilleau was sentenced and went to prison, his wife is said to have received her death-blow therefrom. She exerted herself to effect his release and had actually succeeded in securing a reprieve for him. In a few weeks he will be free. The trial and sentence caused much bitterness between Susan and her sister, Jessie Fremont, the former thinking the latter had been instrumental in bringing the trouble and disgrace on the Boilleaus. Seven years ago Mrs. Boilleau was considered "one of the most brilliant ornaments of New York drawing rooms."

At the funeral the coffin was a mass of flowers, and the Cathedral of St. Phillippe was most gorgeously draped in mourning.

TERRITORIAL COURT PRACTICE AND APPEALS THEREFROM.

CONSIDERABLE interest appears to have been excited by the passage by Congress of "An Act concerning the Practice in Territorial Courts, and Appeals Therefrom," which we published in Friday's NEWS. We do not see anything very exciting in the matter. The bill, it appears, was desired by the Supreme Court of the United States and drafted by one of the members thereof, in order to settle, by a definite law of Congress, a point concerning which there had been some doubt, much discussion, and not a little conflict of opinion and action by different judges.

Different Territories, Utah among the number, had adopted laws providing for the mingling of equity or chancery and ordinary statute or common law in the same action, instead of suitors being obliged to proceed either and singly at law or in chancery, which would necessitate the bringing of two separate suits, if the benefit of both kinds of jurisdiction were desired. Some judges, however, in Utah and elsewhere, held to the separation of the

two modes of procedure. The bill now passed distinctly authorizes the mingling of the two kinds of proceeding and adjudication, and so far tends to compact judicial administration, and should favor the satisfactory dispatch of legal business, facilitate the administration of justice, and lessen costs in many cases, besides affording many advantages to litigants by the combination of jurisdiction.

The bill is a measure which, we believe, the members of the local bar generally favor, and if it become a law, it ought to be useful and have a good effect upon the conduct of judicial business. The bill is, besides, another distinct recognition of the power of the Territorial legislatures to regulate local matters, and of the right of the people in the Territories to a fair degree of local self-government.

The bill confirms these Territorial laws mingling chancery and ordinary statute or common law jurisdiction, and expressly validates proceedings had under and in conformity with such laws, still maintaining the right of trial by jury in cases cognizable at common or ordinary law.

The bill also, in a degree, regulates, for future cases, the method of appeal from Territorial courts to the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington.

The Supreme Court of the United States had given decision, by a divided court, that the Territories had not the power of mingling these two jurisdictions, and consequently a number of cases decided in the Territorial courts under such mixed jurisdiction, had been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Hence, to stop these appeals and to validate the proceedings of the Territorial Courts under these mixed jurisdictions, the U. S. Supreme Court desired the passage by Congress of the bill in question.

THE UTAH CONTEST.—The Washington *Star* of March 30 says—

The House Committee on Elections had before them this morning the contested-election case of Cannon, of Utah, versus Maxwell. Gen. H. E. Paine appeared as counsel for the sitting member, (Cannon,) and Judge Hawley for the contestant. Judge Hawley made an argument, but had not concluded when the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning to consider the same subject. Mr. Cannon at the last election received 20,969 votes, and Maxwell but 1,942.

The House committee on Elections are H. Boardman Smith of New York, Charles R. Thomas of North Carolina, Gerry W. Hazelton of Wisconsin, Lemuel Todd of Pennsylvania, Austin F. Pike of New Hampshire, James W. Robinson of Ohio, Horace H. Harrison of Tennessee, Hyde of—, R. Milton Spear of Pennsylvania, Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, and Edward Crossland of Kentucky.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

THE Washington *Star* has the following encouraging paragraph—

"Governor Campbell, of Wyoming territory, has borne favorable testimony as to the practical working of woman suffrage in that territory. Ex-Governor Lee, of the same territory, bears similar testimony, and in a late lecture in Boston said that no domestic jars have occurred in consequence of female suffrage, even when in one case a husband and wife were rival candidates for the same office, the one on the Democratic, the other on the Republican ticket. The women usually vote for the best candidates and cannot be bribed, and the whole political situation is improved."

It is good to hear of the purification of politics as a result of woman suffrage and woman office-holding in our neighboring Territory of Wyoming. A similar result might have been expected in Utah, had there been any politics to be purified among the people generally of this Territory. There are none, however, worth quarrelling over, except on the part of the crusading "ring," and the politics of that party are probably beyond purification, and the partisans themselves beyond reformation and redemption. Such is life.