

one knows when the first shot will be fired. Let us first be contented; then it only needs a handful of men and women to revolutionize the world. Then we will have liberty. If you who are chained to slavery had an idea of liberty you would rise up and be men. I am not seeking for martyrdom. They will not let me go on talking long, but I am willing to spend my best days in Joliet, or have the breath strangled out of me in some jail. I have but one thing to say to you, and that is: Keep the torch of liberty alive. We want a revolution; whether it is peaceful or bloody makes no difference. A revolution must come."

Mrs. Parsons concluded as follows: "We would fight and die. Yes, we mean it—die to maintain the honor and dignity of that grand old flag. We will even cherish recollections of a lost cause, and the flag that was never destined to float among the emblems of nations."

Elders From New Zealand.

On Saturday, March 23, we had a call from Elders John E. Magleby, of Monroe, Sevier County, and John W. Kaueleinamoku, of this city, who have returned from a mission to New Zealand, on which they left this city June 30, 1885.

Elder Magleby was first assigned to the Poverty Bay district, where he labored as a traveling Elder for six months. The district was then divided, and Brother Magleby was appointed to preside over the new district, Waiapu. He remained in that position one year and five months, when he was transferred to the Bay of Islands district, in which he labored till released to come home. He was greatly blessed while on his mission, and had an experience that is of great benefit to him. He was kindly treated by the people, among whom his labors were quite successful.

When Elder Kaueleinamoku reached New Zealand, he was also sent to the Poverty Bay district. There was a great desire among the natives, however, to see him, as he was a Hawaiian, from whom the Maories trace their descent. He was sent therefore, after being three months on the island, to travel among the people, which he did for three months. He then labored as traveling Elder in the Waiapu district for one year, at the expiration of which time he was appointed to preside over the Hawke's Bay district. He held this position one year, and was then called to preside over the Manawatu district, where he remained until his release.

Elder Kaueleinamoku is a man of great faith, and was also a powerful speaker in the Maori tongue. Elder Magleby related a number of cases of healing under his administration, two of which we now give. A Maori of some prominence was severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and called in medical aid. The doctors prescribed for him, but as the weeks passed by he grew steadily worse, and it appeared that he was nearing the end. He sent for

Elder Kaueleinamoku, whom he asked to administer to him. The request was granted. The Elder fasted six days, and at the end of that time the native was suddenly healed, when the Elder partook of food. Since then the native has enjoyed excellent health. Upon his recovery he gave a great feast, to which many people were invited. While they were assembled Elder Kaueleinamoku preached the Gospel to them, thus reaching many who would not have listened to him otherwise.

Another instance was where the daughter of a native was very ill. He sent to Elder Kaueleinamoku, requesting him to come to the child. The Elder was about fifteen miles distant, and being in attendance on another sick person, could not leave. He gave the messenger a note, however, to the father of the sick girl. In this he promised him, in the name of the Lord, that his daughter would recover. A few days afterward the Elder called, and was informed by the father that while he was reading the Elder's note his daughter was suddenly and miraculously healed, and was then in her full health.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Estray Animals on School Lands.

A correspondent at Levan asks if trespassing stock may be impounded, and damage collected, for injury to crops on school lands.

School lands under cultivation are to be classed precisely the same as private lands for which title has been perfected, in administering the estray law. The owner of stock which has done damage to the crops of a settler on school lands cannot plead the imperfect title of the settler to such lands as a defense against paying for the damage done by his animals. While the government permits him to raise crops on school land, the crops are his, and the estray law will protect him in the possession and enjoyment thereof, as against the trespassing stock of his neighbors. The question of the settler's title to the land cannot be raised in such a collateral manner.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

SALT LAKE CITY,

March 22nd, 1889.

To all persons interested in the development of the resources of Utah:

Your attention is invited to the feasibility and practicability of establishing the industry of making sugar in this Territory.

Amongst the many articles of importation for which we have been paying large sums of money annually, the article of sugar stands forth prominently as one of the most costly.

For many years there existed a grave doubt whether or not the soil and climate of this Territory were suitable to the profitable production of sugar from any known sugar-

bearing plant, but experiments made here during the past few years with sorghum cane and the introduction of the principle of diffusion in the extraction of the juice, have placed beyond doubt the practical and profitable production of sugar from that plant; and this success being assured, it is confidently believed that beets raised here in carefully selected localities can also be worked for sugar as readily and profitably as those raised in California, where the beet sugar production is a pronounced success.

Chemical analysis has demonstrated that sorghum raised here contains from one to three per cent more saccharine than the cane worked profitably and successfully at Fort Scott, Kansas, and there is no doubt that all other sugar-bearing plants raised in this altitude and dry climate will contain more saccharine than those raised in localities of lower altitude and greater humidity.

It has also been clearly shown by our own experience here and by the experience of the sorghum sugar manufacturers in the east, and by the best sugar producers of the west, that with cane at \$3 and beets at \$4 per ton of two thousand pounds, sugar can be manufactured at a profit, and from information received from the Beet Sugar Works at Alvarado, where the process is now in successful operation, sugar can be refined in the course of manufacture from the juice, thus overcoming the last difficulty that lies in the way of producing for our market, and from the crude elements, an article of white sugar equal in quality to the best imported.

As this industry when fully established will provide labor for hundreds, save the outgo of a very large amount annually, and yield a good profit to investors, we recommend it to the careful consideration and palpable support of all who desire to aid in the development of the resources of our Territory.

The foregoing is issued as a circular and is signed by the following gentlemen:

Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, F. D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Jos. F. Smith, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, John W. Young, Angus M. Cannon, Francis Armstrong, Elias Morris, A. O. Snoot, S. P. Teasdel, Charles W. Hardy, Chas. W. Stayner, Oscar H. Hardy, L. W. Shurtliff, Orson F. Whitney, Samuel Bennion, W. A. Rossiter, J. M. Whittaker, Geo. D. Pyper, John W. Hess, S. R. Marks, Jesse W. Fox, Henry Wallace, F. A. Mitchell, Daniel Stuart, J. W. Snell, Heber M. Wells, H. B. Clawson, R. K. Thomas, Leonard G. Hardy, Arthur Stayner.

ALLEGED CONTRIBUTION.

A statement has been published by a contemporary that Mr. Arthur Pratt, warden at the penitentiary, contributed \$25 toward the Democratic campaign fund last fall. The effect of this assertion can be understood when it is known that Mr.