

A TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO MOURN.

BY MRS. M. J. TANNER.

Oh, Savior! dost want them all—
The ones we love and cherish?
And is it through thy silent call
Our dear ones early perish?
Wilt thou not hear our earnest prayer
To wait a little longer,
And leave them in our loving care
Till trust and faith grows stronger?
Our weary hearts are aching so,
Our eyes are sad with weeping;
And yet our little ones we know,
Are safe within thy keeping.

We blindly grope along the way,
Unmindful of love's measure;
Our mourning hearts can only say
Thy hand hath sought our treasure,
For thou hast said where that shall be—
There shall our hearts be turning;
Then let us place our love on thee
To calm the bosom's yearning.

Still we had hoped to hold them here,
With love and kindly caring;
And see the ones to us so dear
A crown of life preparing.
But when this fateful life is o'er,
In death our eyelids sealing,
To thee our longing souls shall soar,
Life's mysteries revealing.

Yet if perchance our hearts could know
Thy loving, kind protection,
We should not feel to mourn them so,
But banish sad reflection.
Then lead us to our darling ones,
This hope thy word hath given,
If we by faith our hearts prepare,
Our treasures are in Heaven.

—Utah County Enquirer.

Y. M. M. I. A. TERRITORIAL MEETING.

SALT LAKE THEATRE,
April 8th, 1879.

Meeting was called to order by the president of the Territorial committee, J. F. Wells.

Singing by the Fifteenth Ward choir.

Prayer by Bro. Erastus Snow.

Singing.

The president stated the nature of the meeting. The roll of Stakes was called by the secretary. The following were represented:

Bear Lake, Davis, Sevier, Cache, Salt Lake County, Beaver, Box Elder, Tooele, Parowan, Weber, Utah, St. George, Morgan, Juab, Summit, Sanpete, Panguitch, Wasatch, Millard.

Reports from the various Stakes were then read.

Elder Moses Thatcher then addressed the audience, expressing his pleasure at meeting with the young people. Contrasted the different circumstances surrounding the youth now, to those of the early years of our settlement here. Urged the young men to avoid the wine cup, with the horrors attending upon its constant use. He urged the superintendents and officers to use every endeavor to suppress all signs of this habit, and show the youth of Utah the effects of drunkenness.

In the process of chromo printing no trace of a picture was visible until the eighth impression, and the picture receives twenty-eight impressions before complete, after which it is turned out a hideous or a lovely picture, as the case may be. Even so the minds of the young receive the first impressions of sin without any visible result, but they are lasting and progressive.

Elder Erastus Snow alluded to the large proportion of children under eight years of age, and the great number between eight and sixteen, who attended Sunday Schools and Improvement Associations; advised the youth to cultivate purity of mind, strength of character, and eternal watchfulness was the price of virtue and integrity. The books placed within the reach of the youth should be carefully selected. Alluded to many points which the Superintendents of these societies should present and inculcate by precept and example upon the young men, and invoked God's blessing upon all.

Elder Joseph F. Smith spoke a few moments on the value and importance of proper education and educators for the children and youths of Zion. The benefit of these societies. After considering carefully, he had concluded that it would be better, according to his judgment to hold the meetings of the Y. M. M. I. A. and the Y. L. M. I. A. separate, as many advantages would thus be given to each. Monthly conjoint meetings could be held, and a spirit of proper emu-

lation between the societies encouraged. Was averse to the practice of introducing too much amusement in these meetings. The first books put into these libraries should be the complete works of the Church. After being thoroughly digested, these may be added unto, but great care should be exercised in selecting. Drunkenness was a vice to be shunned. To say that it lowers its victims to the level of the beasts, was an insult to the brute creation, for man was the only animal that would so debase himself. With an exhortation to watchfulness on the part of parents, the speaker closed his remarks.

Elder Junius F. Wells spoke to the congregation, intimating that it would be better to close the meetings during the summer, than to let them die out, and then try to resurrect them. But no time was stated for their discontinuance. Wanted to adopt Bro. Smith's proposition in relation to meetings being held separately, and monthly meetings conjointly. Would like to have the reports more complete next time. Systematic labor was recommended and to further this end, blanks would be furnished the various societies. A conference would be held semi-annually, at which, in accordance with the suggestion of one of the Twelve, verbal reports would be given by various Stake superintendents.

The choir sang an anthem and the benediction was pronounced by Counselor D. H. Wells.

[For the Deseret News.]

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY AT PROVO.

The third term of the third academic year, closed on Friday, April 4th, with a written examination, and Public Actus commencing at nine a. m. On the stand were members of the Board of Trustees, and several distinguished visitors from Utah and neighboring counties. All the records of the academy, the examination papers of all the students, covering exercises in theology, rhetoric, mathematics, geography, latin, German, phonography, etc.; maps, diagrams, and specimens of penmanship; together with a beautiful display of needle and fancy work made by the lady students under the direction of Mrs. Zina Y. Williams, were spread before the visitors for examination. All the musical exercises, consisting of choir and solo singing, which interspersed the reading of reports and addresses, and closed up with an instrumental examination of the students of the musical students in the Conservatory of the Academy, were conducted by Miss Susie Young, and formed a very interesting feature of the occasion.

From the readings of the reports by the Principal, Prof. Maesser, we glean the following statistics:

Departments,	Registered	Left	Remaining	No. of Classes	No. of Recitations per week
Primary,	53	11	42	10	64
Intermediate B	52	19	33	8	44
Intermediate A	70	22	48	12	55
Grammar	39	14	25	10	49
Academic	19	5	14	19	87
Normal	24	4	20	1	5
Music (extra Students)	4	—	4	6	27
Needle and Fancy work, all the young ladies				2	12
Totals	261	75	186	68	343

These students are tabulated according to their homes as follows:

Provo 167, Springville 9, Spanish Fork 6, Payson 11, Santaquin 1, Goshen 2, Cedar Valley 3, Alpine 1, American Fork 3, Pleasant Grove 5, Salt Lake County 12, Tooele 2, Juab 2, Millard 19, Bear Lake 1, Summit 2, Wasatch 11, Sanpete 2, Iron 1, St. George 1, total 261.

According to their religious standing they are as follows:

Seventies 2, Elders 13, Priests 8, Teachers 10, deacons 56, lay members 141, non-members 7, not yet baptized 17, under eight years 6, uncertain 1, total 261.

A new feature in regard to these reports, as they have been read at every examination by the Principal, was the special report of each teacher concerning the affairs of his respective department, by which a very clear insight of the working of the whole academy could be obtained.

Bro. Joshua Greenwood, normal student, obtained a diploma as graduate of the normal course.

Several addresses were given by

members of the board and two retiring students.

The Academy has been steadily growing and has reached new an attendance which necessitates considerable enlargements of the accommodations for the next school year; and it we take into consideration the fact that that institution has had thus far nothing to depend on but the tuition, and the building wherein it is held, the divine assistance, so earnestly sought for in word and deed by trustees and teachers, has been plainly vouchsafed unto them.

JACOBUS.

THE INTERNATIONAL PENITENTIARY CONGRESS.

We are requested to publish the following.

The thought has become fact, and the congress of Stockholm has passed into history. It is too soon to judge it; posterity must do that; but at least a rough appreciation may be ventured.

The number of members in attendance was 296, of whom 60 were official—45 delegated by supreme governments, and 15 by governments without sovereign powers. The rest were chiefly persons connected with the administration of the penal, reformatory and preventive institutions of their respective countries; but there was also present a considerable number of specialists, invited because of their eminence in penitentiary science. Three-fourths of the prisons of Europe are in the hands or under the control of the members of the congress of Stockholm; a great fact, and full of hope for the future of prison reform. No oecumenical ecclesiastical council was ever drawn from regions more broad or points more distant than this oecumenical penitentiary council of Stockholm. Iceland and Nova Scotia were its limits on the north; Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope on the south; Japan and New Zealand on the east; and the Sandwich Islands on the west.

The congress was, pre-eminently, a working body. In a life of three score years and ten, I have never before seen so much good work done in so short a time.

The signal ability of its members appeared in all the debates, but particularly in the remarkable readiness and skill shown by the gentlemen appointed to report to the general assembly of the congress on the questions discussed by the section. The clearness and force, with which epitomized the discussion, elucidated its points, and formulated the conclusions, with something marvelous.

The good fellowship of the congress was one of its marked features. No doubt differences of opinion were developed, and each orator maintained his own views with earnestness, often with warmth; but no ripple of ill feeling, no intemperance of speech, no personal irritations disturbed, for a moment, the tranquil current of the proceedings.

About fifty reports were sent to the congress by governments in reply to questions addressed to them by the present commission. The information, so communicated, is large in extent, and of a most interesting character.

Papers were addressed to the congress, on all the phases of the penitentiary question, which were excellent in spirit, and valuable for the breadth of their views and the force of their arguments.

The works contributed deserve special mention both for their number and their ability. The titles alone would fill many sheets, and the books themselves would form a respectable library of penological literature.

But the conclusions adopted by the congress form the gravamen of its work. By them it must stand or fall. It is precisely here that the congress is wrong. The ring of the true metal is heard in them. The more important points touched by them were: International penitentiary statistics; the professional education of prison officers; the organization and management of reformatory and preventive institutions as related to juveniles; international police; the special agencies to be employed with a view to prevent relapse; the disciplinary punishments fit to be employed in prisons; the patronage of liberated prisoners, etc., etc.

Sweden's interest in the congress was warm and earnest. The prime minister of the country was its

president. The governor of Stockholm was assiduous in his attentions. The governor of the province of Uplands planned and executed an excursion for the congress to the old and renowned capital of Upsala. His majesty the King came from his other capital in Norway, hundreds of miles, expressly to do honor to it. He attended one of its sessions. He eloquently expressed his sympathy for its objects. He entertained it with a magnificent banquet. In short, he showed himself not simply the Monarch and the Statesman, but also the Gentleman, the Savant, and the Philanthropist.

All the foreign ambassadors and ministers, accredited to the court of Sweden, honored and gave dignity to the congress by their presence; some of them not once only, but several times.

The hospitality of Stockholm knew no limits, except the duration of the congress. It has already been mentioned that the King gave a right royal banquet to it. The municipality of Stockholm gave another; and the Swedish delegates two. Mr. Almqvist, director general of the penitentiary administration, gave a dinner and a soiree. Indeed, banqueting was made by our generous and princely hosts the order of the night, as work was, by the will of the congress, of the day.

If the congress of Stockholm is weighed by the diligence, zeal, and energy, with which it worked, it must be pronounced the peer of any that assembled; if by the dignity of proceedings, and the eminent ability of its debates and papers, it may claim to have stood squarely abreast of any senate in the world.

E. C. WINES,
Honorary President of the Congress.
Stockholm, August 30, 1878.

STAKE CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Salt Lake Stake—July 5 and 6 and October 5.

Weber and Juab Stakes—April 19 and 20 and July 19 and 20.

Tooele and Box Elder Stakes—April 26 and 27 and July 26 and 27.

Cache and Wasatch Stakes—May 3 and 4 and August 2 and 3.

Summit and Bear Lake Stakes—May 10 and 11 and August 9 and 10.

Morgan and Sanpete Stakes—May 17 and 18 and August 16 and 17.

Sevier and Millard Stakes—May 24 and 25 and August 23 and 24.

Davis and Utah Stakes—June 1 and 2 and August 31 and September 1.

Beaver Stake—May 24 and 25 and August 23 and 24.

Panguitch Stake—May 31 and June 1 and August 31 and September 1.

Kanab Stake—June 7 and 8 and September 6 and 7.

Parowan Stake—June 28 and 29 and September 27 and 28.

St. George Stake—June 14 and 15 and September 13 and 14.

ERASTUS SNOW,
F. D. RICHARDS,
Committee of Apostles.

The Nihilists.

The Russian Czar may well be alarmed at the Nihilists. He has known for a long time that they existed in his dominions by the thousands, if not by the millions; that they have their own councils, their printing presses and all the means for spreading their doctrines, their loves and their hatreds, in such a secret manner that only now and then one is detected, and when any of them are arrested, they take whatever punishment is inflicted without implicating others, or giving the officers any valuable information concerning their organization. When morning comes, a whole city may be found placarded with Nihilist proclamations, but no one can discover where they were printed or by whom they were posted. In overhauling the effects of some one arrested for any cause, it is not uncommon to discover some Nihilist document, but the police gain no knowledge of its origin. Edicts are said to be passed by the Nihilists, condemning to death certain obnoxious public officers, and recently a case was reported in which one such officer was assassinated in the public streets, but the assassins escaped. It was known that many men and women of high rank were among the most active members of this order, but it was naturally ex-

pected that the ranks of the army were free from the infection, till a day or two since, when a Nihilist document happened to be found in an officer's luggage, and that fact caused the examination of other officers' effects, resulting in the finding of several more of these revolutionary publications. In this society persons of every rank are associated together in the strongest bonds of fraternity and mutual aid. The prince, the princess and the peasant, the merchant and the laborer, the richest and the poorest, the educated and the ignorant are all combined to effect certain political and social revolutions, and all work in harmony, zealously pushing forward the great work whatever it may be. It has long been known that the whole empire was honeycombed with nihilism, it has been reported that it had sympathizers and promoters in the palace itself, there need be no doubt that it has many members among the police, and now to find it running through the army must certainly astound and terrify the reigning family. To live over a political and social volcano, which may break forth at any moment, by day or by night, with a secret revolutionary society whose bold, firm leaders have staked all of life and life's possessions in the cause which they believe is founded on the noblest principles of justice and benevolence, and whose members are found among all classes, the nobles, the people, the police and the army, may well make that head uneasy which wears the crown. If any act of violence is done by them the Czar does not know but that the very policemen employed to detect the perpetrators may be members of the same order, and may warn the criminal of his danger of arrest instead of arresting him, and if an open rebellion breaks out he can not ascertain what reliance can be placed on his armies. They may obey his orders to repress the revolutionists, or may join with them and overthrow the government. This is an annoying condition to be in, and no reasonable man can envy the Czar's position with such fearful uncertainty as to the immediate future.—Bridgeport Standard.

An Absence of Twenty-Six Years.

One of the most remarkable incidents that mark the history of the past is the return of a lost son of Amos Reeves, Esq., a citizen of Kenton town precinct. Twenty-six years ago, while Mr. Reeves resided on the Missouri River in the Far West, a little son only two years old turned up missing one day, and after instituting diligent search and no trace of his whereabouts being found, the little fellow was given up as lost forever, the family supposing he had been drowned. Reeves and his family subsequently removed to Kentucky, and located in what was then Harrison County. Yesterday the missing link in the family-chain made his appearance in the person of a large, well-developed, full-grown man, he having traveled from Detroit, Mich., which was his last abiding place previous to coming home. He says that he was stolen and carried off by a tribe of Indians, who raised him and with whom he remained until twenty years old, at which time he left them, and during the past eight years has been engaged searching the country for his long-lost parents.—Robertson County (Ky.) Tribune.

AN ODD DISCOVERY.—The Brantford Expositor states that a short time since a son of Mr. James Turner, of the East Ward, drove a nail through the wall of one of the rooms. To his intense surprise a stream of honey, pure as crystal, came oozing out. Further examination revealed a stock of the delicious store sufficient to supply an ordinary family a year. The space between the wall is six inches, and for four feet in one direction, and half as much in another, the comb extended. The house is rough cast, and the swarm of workers had entered by a crevice near the eaves.—Montreal Post.

Mrs. Partington, in illustration of the proverb, "A soft answer turneth away wrath," says that "It is better to speak paregorically of a person than to be all the time flinging epithets at him."