

## THE DYING PRISONER.

BY HARRY S. MELVILLE.

It rains so hard this gloomy night,  
The iron floor is freezing cold;  
What brought me here so chill and white,  
This shameful heavy heart to hold?  
I think, and think, and cannot tell:  
I've been a wretch, undone, for years;  
And why in jail I've come to dwell,  
You must not ask me—ask these tears!

I've had such strange and feverish dreams  
About my life and what I've done;  
They always stopped my thoughts it seems,  
And blood in veins will scarcely run.  
So base am I! not fit to live!  
And yet I do not wish to die!  
Pity me—Time, a pardon give,  
And do not let death come so nigh!

Eight years ago not far from here,  
I went to school and had a home;  
I left the hearth with all so dear,  
The thorny paths of vice to roam.  
While building castles in the air,  
I never dreamed that devils stood  
With hand to blast my beauty fair;  
And sink pure virtue in the flood.

The night before I ran away,  
My father took me on his lance;  
He told me that he wished to say  
None earthly did he love like me.  
He asked me if I'd not be good,  
And tread life's path aright;  
With tears I told him that I would—  
Deep grief and tears stole all that night.

My memory here begins to fail,  
My head is dizzy, heart is sick;  
These struggles are of no avail,  
Death steals upon me, Oh! so quick!  
Can this be death? And in this place,  
Where neither love nor pity dwell?  
He grimly looks me in the face—  
Farewell! cold, friendless world, farewell!

—*Brooklyn Sunday Sun.*

A man always feels put out when he is taken in.

"The Black Hills bubble has 'busted' and so am I," is the way a returned gold hunter expresses his "true inwardness."

A fool in a high station is like a man on the top of a high mountain—everything appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody.

"My native city has treated me badly," said a drunken vagabond, "but I love her still." Probably," replied a gentleman, "her still is all that you do love."

Men and Gold.—Anything Midas touched was turned into gold. In these days touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything.

The women of the Vistula country have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells to denote where they are and what they are about. Japanese officials commit suicide when found guilty of theft or embezzlement. American officials retire to their farms and receive the congratulations of friends.

Said a Brooklyn school miss to her companion, the other day: "Oh, join our church! There isn't a man or woman in it that there isn't some gossip or scandal about!"

A Delaware clergyman was the victim of a donation party the other night, and the next day he had to exchange a peck of beans for something to eat, or go without food all day. —*Norristown Herald.*

"Maria, there ain't no patch on them breeches yet." "I can't fix it now, no way; I'm too busy." "Well, give me the patch, then, and I'll carry it around with me. I don't want people to think I can't afford the cloth."

They suspended a Louisville policeman merely because when he arrested a woman at a ball, just for trying to shoot a fiddler, he held a consultation with her on the street corner and then returned to the ball and danced a set with her.

The Rev. Grant Powers, of Haverhill, N. H., rebuked an ignorant preacher for exorcising the office of priest. He replied: "We are commanded to preach the gospel to every critter." "But," said Powers, "every critter is not commanded to preach the gospel."

When Mark Antony threw himself upon the "dear remains" of his loved Caesar in a Pittsburgh theatre the other evening, he struck the "corpse" fair in the stomach, which had the effect of doubling it up with a grunt, that rather detracted from the solemnity of the occasion.

Some people seem to be extremely sensitive. At one of the churches on Sunday, the minister read the prayer for a person in deep affliction, and a man who had just been married got up and went out. He said he didn't want public sympathy obtained on him in that way. —*Norwich Bulletin.*

"Is it becoming to me?" asked she, as she paraded in the costume of 100 years ago, before the man who is not her lord and master, but is her husband. "Yes, my dear," said he meekly. "Don't you wish I could dress this way all the time?" she asked. "No, my dear," he answered, "but I wish you had lived when that was the style."

We greeted him cordially as we stepped forward with our cash-in-advance smile to learn his wants; but when he mildly asked, "Don't you want a correspondent to go down to the Centennial and properly represent your influential sheet?" we just said, "Please remove your hat till we gaze upon that noble brow." Then we grabbed out our branding iron and numbered him 18,231. —*Boston Free Press.*

The Hon. Charles Hale says that there are no pictures in the palaces of Egypt. "Yes," said a young bridegroom to me, on his wedding journey, who, with his bride, had found everything *couleur de rose*, from the Pyramids to the donkeys; "yes, I will tell you the best thing about Egypt; there are no confounded pictures there. Now, when Mary and I go about in the European towns we have to stretch our necks back till our heads nearly fall off, looking at the pictures; we must see them, every one of them, you know; but in all Egypt there isn't a single picture!"

## DISCOURSE

BY

PRESIDENT D. H. WELLS,

DELIVERED AT THE

Forty-sixth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on the Morning of Thursday, April 6th, 1876.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I AM gratified with another opportunity of meeting in the capacity of a General Conference. We have listened to a very stirring discourse here this morning in regard to the great work in which we are all engaged, or at least the Latter-day Saints should be all engaged in it; for they ought to feel interested in the work they have espoused, as it is designed to bring about the accomplishment of the purposes of the Lord upon the earth. In the day and age in which we live the Lord has given to his children here below the great privilege of being co-workers with him in establishing his kingdom, and the reign of truth, peace and righteousness upon the earth.

Is there any necessity for the Lord to commence such a work? If we are to believe our surroundings, and what we see, hear and learn every day, there is great necessity, for there can be little doubt in the minds of any reflecting person that we live in a very wicked, unbelieving and perverse generation. I do not think this proposition would be denied by any one, it is so manifest to everybody that they cannot deny it. Well, the time has come when it seems as if the cup of their iniquity is about filled; and when the Lord thinks it is enough, and he has seen fit to commence his great latter-day work with a proclamation of the everlasting gospel among the children of men, with a view of reclaiming them from the path of perdition and of saving all who will yield obedience to his requirements.

The earth is now filled with violence and evil as it was in the days before the flood, and the Lord has said that as it was in the days of Noah so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man. How was it in the days before the flood? Why, the wicked had filled the cup of their iniquity, and they were destroyed, only a few—the righteous—being saved. Well, if it is to be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man as it was in the days of Noah, why the wicked will again be destroyed, and the righteous saved. This is a preparatory work, and if the people reject the gospel that the Lord has revealed from heaven, they may expect to be overtaken, sooner or later, by his judgments. They are already being poured out upon the earth. We see and hear of them occasionally, but the world is filled with unbelief. Unbelief in God is the crying sin of this generation. They do not believe in the things of God nor in the principles which he has enunciated and which he is endeavoring to establish through the instrumentality of those among his children who have rendered obedience to his gospel, and who live in accordance with the principles thereof upon the earth. We have the privilege of promulgating the work of God, and of establishing his kingdom here among the children of men; and we may have the privilege of building temples to his high and holy name, wherein we may receive the blessings of time and eternity, and administer the ordinances of salvation for the living and the dead.

It does not seem necessary, and it should not be, to enter into any argument to prove these things to the Latter-day Saints; they are already patent to them, and in this regard they know and understand their duty. Well then, what is there for us to do? Why, to take hold with renewed energy and zeal; not to falter but to go ahead, with what interest we can command, with all the ability we have been endowed with, and with the means that the Lord has bestowed upon us, in accomplishing his purposes, and in building temples to his holy name. It is for our own benefit; it is for the benefit of the kingdom and for the growth and spread thereof.

How can we do more than we have done? One way by paying our tithing. Can we go to and

assist in building this temple, the foundations of which have been laid so long? I answer that we can. The next question is—Will we do it? That I do not know; each one will answer this question for himself by his acts. If we respond to this call it will require labor, means and some attention. For one I will say that I am willing to take hold with my might, and do what I can towards it. I can do something, can you? Yes, each and every one can do something, and if the Latter-day Saints will be united in this thing we shall see the construction of this temple go on rapidly. We are abundantly able to do it—we have plenty of mechanics and laborers, and abundance of the means necessary to sustain them. The details will be furnished, and the requirement will be made. Will it be responded to, that is the question? I think it will; I have faith to believe that the Latter-day Saints will respond with alacrity in putting the work through. I believe that it is in the hearts of the people, and that they will rejoice in it to a greater or less extent. There may be some lukewarm in this work, as in every other; but I am satisfied that the great majority will lay hold with a great deal of energy, and will persevere in it, and will rejoice in doing so. This is my faith, and I am willing to prove it, so far as I am concerned, by my works.

I do not consider it necessary to dwell upon the importance of these things. A great many of the Latter-day Saints have had many blessings bestowed upon them in the house of God, very great blessings indeed. Shall we slacken our hand because of this? By no means. There still remains a great work to be done; and it is incumbent upon us to do it, as Brother Woodruff has said, while we have the opportunity in the flesh. Before we go behind the veil we should lay a foundation to progress upon after we have finished our course here. We, by our works, as well as by our faith, while in this life, should lay a foundation for exaltation in the celestial kingdom of our Father and our God.

I am rejoiced to hear the subject of building temples agitated again. A great deal might be said about it as to the details, but it will recommend itself to every one. What can a bishop do in his ward? He can do something; and if he will lay the matter before the members of his ward he will find that he can get very liberal contributions in labor, and in provisions and other means necessary to pay the hands who work steadily on the temple. There is not a ward in the city, not a ward in the county, nor in all these counties but what can contribute considerable to this end, and that to right away. It is not going to take so much stone to go on with in proportion, as it has taken for the foundation, for the walls will not be so wide; and although the work is expensive, yet it can be done. We have mechanics who are perfectly competent to do it, and the plan will be given as fast as laborers to do the work are ready.

This is one thing that we can do, and it is required of us, and the responsibility of accomplishing this task rests upon our shoulders. Of course we have other duties to perform. Any person who lives in this Territory, here in Zion, who professes to be a Latter-day Saint, has responsibilities of various kinds resting upon him. All ought to assist in developing the resources of the soil, to draw from the elements for the support of themselves and families; to build up and make improvements, and not to tear down and destroy. We should all be united in developing, beautifying and improving this country in which the Lord has planted our feet, that we may become a self-sustaining people, bringing forth from the elements with which the Lord has surrounded us those things necessary for our sustenance and comfort. We should economize our time, and use it and all we have to our own best advantage, and to the glory and honor of our Father. There is plenty of labor here for all if they will do it, and if they will put themselves to work in those channels that are necessary. There are some kinds of business that are overdone. A good many of our young people, and others to, instead of turning their attention to the cultivation of the earth, or to the manufacture of things that are actually needed for the welfare and comfort of the community, seek to become clerks and to pursue some kind of a calling that is not pro-

ductive. Such a course increases the consumers, but not the producers, and we have no surplus here of those things necessary to support and sustain people. If men were to go into various branches of manufacture they would help to create a market for home products, and that would stimulate production, the production of fruits of the soil as well as other things. That would be good economy. We, at present, have no surplus of the products of the soil in these valleys of the mountains; there is no overplus even of wheat or other grain, or of butter and cheese, and other kinds of food. Even of meat we have not any but what can command a market, and at a price sufficiently high to justify the raising of it, and the taking care of and increasing and multiplying the flocks and herds, and then using them wisely. What for? To sustain the wicked and ungodly? No, but to build up the kingdom of God, and to hold and use for God and his kingdom continually. Not just for a short time and then pass off in some other direction; but continually, day by day, week after week, and year after year, as long as we live, contribute of what we have for the building up of the kingdom, and the building of temples to the name of the Lord. And when that is done there will be something else in the same direction, for it is the work of the Lord, the great work of the last days. Let us act as if we believed it, unitedly, with all our hearts, and with all the means that we possess, and not sift our ways to strangers. I tell you, brethren and sisters, this rests upon us, and the work may advance with a great deal more rapidly than what it has done if we will be united in obeying the counsels that we receive from time to time. We must not only listen, but act upon the counsels we receive.

The Lord, a great while ago, said, through his prophet, that he would give the kingdom in its fulness to his Saints, and that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. We believe this; and we believe that we are his Saints; poor as we are, we are the best there is. We have the opportunity to grow and increase in grace and in favor with the Lord, and in faith and in good works, and becoming better than we now are, and of becoming more useful; and as we do so, why the kingdom will grow faster and things will prosper more with us. We shall have greater power with the Lord and in the world; and the purposes of heaven will roll on and come to pass faster than they have done. Though in this respect, we have no reason to complain, for they have come along about as quick as we have been able to stand it. But the work will continue to increase in greater ratio than it has hitherto done: it is bound to, and cannot help it, any way in the world. Whether we ourselves, individually, stand firm and steadfast makes no difference, the work of God will go forward any how. But we have the blessed privilege of assisting and of being co-workers with the Lord if we are disposed to be so. Then let us look to it that we do not fail, for upon this depends our own salvation and exaltation in the celestial kingdom. We have now an opportunity for laying a foundation for hereafter hearing the welcome plaudit—"Well done, good and faithful servant, you have been faithful over a few things, now will I make you ruler over many things." Shall we neglect the opportunities that we enjoy to that extent that we shall come short hereafter? I hope and trust not.

The work we are engaged in is worthy of all our attention, for it is the work and kingdom of God, that was spoken of by the prophets long ago: that great kingdom spoken of by the prophet Daniel, that is to break in pieces and subdue all other kingdoms and stand forever, is actually being built up in our day, right in the face and eyes of the whole world. Who understands it? Does the outside world? No, and it seems sometimes as if scarcely half the Saints do to the extent they should. I am satisfied that neither I nor anybody else comprehends this work to the fullest extent. A great many can see the kingdom, some do not, some of those who profess to be Saints, judging by the course they take, do not see the kingdom. But it is here all the same, whether you see it or not, and it is actually transpiring; and the course and history of the Latter-day Saints are a testi-

mony to the world from the Lord of the building up of his kingdom, the bringing to pass of his purposes and the fulfilment of prophecies uttered thousands of years ago. But they cannot see it.

One of the signs of the times to be given when the kingdom of God should be built up, was the heaving of the sea beyond its bounds. Has anybody heard of any such thing in these days? Everybody that reads the newspapers knows that events of this kind have been common during the past few years; but this generation pay no more regard to them than they would to the shaking of a straw in the wind, so far as being a sign of the coming of the Son of Man or of the accomplishment of the work of the Lord in the last days. Talk to people generally, in the world, about such things, and they say—"Oh, they are accounted for upon some natural principle." It is so with all of the signs that the Lord has given, or that he will give, that have been prophesied about—they can all be accounted for upon some natural principle. They are nevertheless coming to pass in the time that the Lord through his prophets has said they would come. Many things prophesied of in ages past and gone are actually transpiring to-day, yet the people generally do not comprehend them. But the majority of the Latter-day Saints do, and they know that the time of the second coming of the Saviour is approaching.

Can we realize that there is a great work to be accomplished, and that the responsibility rests upon our shoulders? I hope and trust we may, I believe we shall, and that we shall put forth renewed energy to perform what is required of us from time to time, and be earnest in accomplishing, as far as it devolves upon us, the purposes of the Almighty, in seeking the kingdom of God and its righteousness, and in developing the country in which God has planted our feet, and which he held in reserve for so many hundreds of years for his Saints, that they might have a place to come to and inherit. We know that he has given it into our hands and he is pouring his blessings upon us from time to time, and that to use for him and his kingdom, and not, as fast as he hands it to us to hand it out to build up the devil's kingdom.

That we may be united in using our abilities, our means, our substance and all that we have in rolling forth God's purposes, building up his kingdom and establishing the principles of righteousness in the hearts of the people, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

## SERICULTURE.

HATCHING THE EGGS [AND FEEDING THE WORMS.]

(Continued.)

Now we will go back and attend to those little fellows that we took from the papers containing the eggs and placed them upon other paper and attend to their wants. The first and almost only want is food. There is one thing, however, of almost as much importance to the healthy existence that they do want, and that is, they do not want to be too crowded or thick together. For the first few days they require to be fed on the most tender leaves which should be given to them directly from the tree, perfectly fresh and only a few at a time, removing them as often as those given them are consumed. As the worms grow older and stronger give them older and stronger leaves. But this rule should always be faithfully adhered to: *Feed the but few at a time, renewing the as often as those last given them are consumed.* If this rule be strictly followed, you will never see wilted or dried leaves, but always fresh leaves, and that occurs on the days of moulting, when, as before remarked, they should have none. There is no absolute invariable rule as to the exact age when the several mountings occur, for the reason that the life of the worm, from the day of hatching to the spinning of cocoons, depends in a great degree and the favorableness and uniformity of the weather, and the frequency and regularity of feeding with fresh food and the quiet allowed them while moulting. The different varieties of worms also vary as to the period of their whole lives, as well as to the time between