

FILLIBUSTERING.—THE ETHICS OF IT.

Says Captain Robb to Farmer Cobb,

"Your farm is very fine, Sir;

Please give me up your title-deeds;

I claim it all as mine, Sir."

"Pray, how can it be thine?" says Cobb;

"I'm sure I never sold it;

'Twas left me by my father, Sir;

I only ought to hold it."

"Nay, Cobb: the 'march of destiny'—

'T's strange you don't perceive it—

Is sure to make it mine, some day;

I solemnly believe it."

"But have you not already got

More land than you can till, Sir?

More rocks than you can ever blast?—

More weeds than you can kill, Sir?"

"Aye, Cobb—but something whispers me—

A sort of inspiration—

That I've a right to every farm

Not under cultivation.

I'm of the 'Anglo Saxon race,'"

A people known to fame, Sir;

But you—what right have you to land?

Who ever heard your name, Sir?"

"I deem you, Cobb, a lazy lout,

Poor, trodden down, and blind, Sir;

And if I take your useless land,

You ought to think it kind, Sir!

And with my scientific skill,

I set it down as true, Sir,

That I can gather from the farm

Full twice as much as you, Sir."

"To be explicit:—'Tis an age

Of freedom and progression;

No longer dog-in-manger-like,

Can you retain possession.

The farm long since you forfeited,

Because you failed to till it;

To me it clearly now belongs,

Simply because—I will it."

"My logic if you disapprove,

Or fail of comprehending,

Or do not feel convinced that I—

Your welfare am intending,

I've plenty more of arguments,

To which I can resort, Sir;

Six-shooters, rifles, bowie-knives,

Will indicate the sort, Sir."

"So, prithee, Cobb—take my advice;

Make over your domains, Sir;

Or sure as I am Captain Robb,

Will I—blow out your brains, Sir."

Poor Cobb can only grind his teeth,

And grumble protestations,

That might should be the rule of right,

Among enlightened nations."

MINUTES OF SPECIAL CONFERENCE

OF THE SAN BERNARDINO BRANCH OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, COMMENCED IN SAN BERNARDINO CITY, MARCH 15th, 1886.

President Chas. C. Rich, presiding.

Conference was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Pres. Wm. J. Cox.

Singing by the choir.

President Rich informed the congregation that in anticipation of his departure for Great Salt Lake City, he had called the conference at this time, to appoint a few missionaries and transact such other business as would come before our Annual Conference. He said he was happy to see so many of the Saints in attendance and so comfortably situated, etc: and then followed with a discourse upon a proper appreciation of the blessings continually extended to the Saints in this place, and throughout the world.

After a few appropriate remarks by Pres. Rich on the subject of voting, the following officers were unanimously sustained by the vote of the conference:—

Brigham Young as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints throughout the world.

Heber C. Kimball, as his first counselor.

Jedediah M. Grant, as his second counselor.

Orson Hyde as President of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

As members of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles,

Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson,

Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and F. D. Richards.

John Smith as presiding Patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

George A. Smith as general Church Historian.

Amasa Lyman and Chas. C. Rich as Presidents of the Church in Southern California.

The following officers for this Branch of the Church were then presented, and unanimously sustained:—

Wm. J. Cox, as President. Wm. Mathews as his first counselor, and Daniel M. Thomas as his second counselor.

Theodore Turley as President of the High Council.

As members of the High Council. B. F. Taylor, Jefferson Hunt, Sydney Tanner, Andrew Lytle, M. H. Shepherd,

Charles Crisman, John D. Holliday, Joseph Mathews, Daniel Stark, Alfred Bybee, James H. Rollins.

Wm. Crosby as presiding Bishop of the Branch. Albert W. Collins his first counselor, Wm. S. Warren his second counselor.

Nathan C. Tinney as Bishop of San Bernardino mission ward. O. H. Carter, as his first counselor, John S. Harris, as his second counselor.

Richard R. Hopkins as Historian of the Branch.

Pres. J. W. Cox, then addressed the congregation upon the necessity of a strict compliance with their votes, and of sustaining the individuals they had voted for, with their faith, prayers and means, and closed with a few remarks upon practical righteousness.

Conference adjourned till to-morrow the 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m. with singing by the choir. Benediction by Pres. W. J. Cox.

Sunday, March 16th, 10 o'clock a. m.

Conference was continued with prayer by Elder Addison Pratt. Singing by the choir.

President Rich addressed the congregation upon the plan of salvation, and urged an immediate application of the principles of the same to every act of the Saints; by so doing they would ensure salvation here and hereafter.

Conference adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

Singing by the choir. Benediction by President Chas. C. Rich.

Conference was continued at 2 o'clock p. m. with prayer by Pres. Wm. J. Cox, and singing by the choir.

The following persons were cut off from the Church by the unanimous vote of the conference. Alfred Mark Cooper, for dishonest conduct in running away without paying his debts. For unchristianlike conduct: Dr. Joseph Shaw, Condalar Hoffman, Cyrus Canfield, Robert M. Smith, John Carroll and wife, Nathan Hart, Jonathan Newman, and Isaac Allen Tuck.

Pres. Rich spoke upon the necessity of putting away all evils from our midst, and advised all who wished to retain a standing in the Church, to live up to their covenants. He said there were some other cases under advisement, and unless there was a change in their conduct they would be dealt with in the same way.

The following persons were then appointed to the following missions:—

To the Society Islands.—Addison Pratt, Ambrose Alexander.

To Australia.—Alexander McKymont, Arnold Potter, Apner Bell.

California Coast, including Oregon and Washington Territories.—Charles W. Wandell, Henry G. Boyle, Orlando H. Carter and Joseph Hunt.

To Southern California.—Archibald Sullivan, Daniel M. Thomas, John D. Holliday, Isaac Grundy, Wm. Mathews, Theodore Turley, N. C. Turney and John S. Harris.

Pres. Rich then addressed the congregation upon local matters, and the effort necessary to rid ourselves from the indebtedness that hangs over us.

Elder Wm. Mathews arose and endorsed the remarks of President Rich.

Pres. Wm. J. Cox followed, and urged the Saints to an united effort to accomplish the object for which we came to this land.

Sacrament was then administered, and Conference adjourned until Sunday 24th inst at 10 o'clock a. m. Benediction by Pres. Charles C. Rich.

Sunday, March 24th, 10 o'clock a. m.

Conference was continued by prayer by Pres. Wm. J. Cox. Pres. Rich spoke upon the gathering of Israel, and the building up of the kingdom of God on the earth.

Conference adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. with singing by the choir, and benediction by Pres. Chas. C. Rich.

Conference was continued at 2 o'clock p. m. with prayer by Elder Thomas Whitaker.

Pres. Rich arose and alluded to the prospect of his departure for the Valley prior to his leaving for his field of labor in Europe, and wanted to know if the Saints approved his labors in this land, and if he could go with their faith and prayers, to which the Conference responded in the affirmative by a unanimous vote.

Elder Theodore Turley addressed the congregation upon the principles in relation to the children of Israel.

Conference adjourned until Sunday, April 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m. with singing by the choir, and benediction by Pres. Wm. J. Cox.

Sunday, April 6th, 10 o'clock a. m.

Conference was continued with prayer by Elder Daniel M. Thomas.

Pres. Charles C. Rich alluded to the day being the 26th anniversary of the organization of the Church, gave a sketch of the rise and journeyings of the same, advised the Saints upon the practicability of an immediate application of the principles of salvation.

Pres. Wm. J. Cox spoke upon the necessity of a proper appreciation of the counsel of those whose place it is to counsel, etc.

Conference adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., with singing by the choir, and benediction by Pres. Wm. J. Cox.

Conference was continued at 2 o'clock p. m., with prayer by Pres. Wm. J. Cox, and singing by the choir.

Elder Theodore Turley addressed the congregation upon the subject of faith.

Sacrament was administered.

Conference adjourned until the 6th of October next, with singing by the choir, and benediction by Pres. Charles C. Rich.

RICHARD R. HOPKINS, Clerk.

"MORE'N YOU'LL KEEP."—Some years ago an old sign painter, who was very cross, very gruff, and a little deaf, was engaged to paint the Ten Commandments on some tablets in a church near Buffalo.

He worked two days at it, and at the close of the second day the pastor of the church came to see how the work progressed. The old man stood by, smoking a short pipe, as the Reverend gentleman ran his eye over the tablets.

"Eh!" said the pastor, as his familiar eye detected something wrong in the wording of the holy precepts, "why you careless old person, you have left a part of one of the commandments entirely out; don't you see?"

"No, no such thing," said the old man, putting on his spectacles, "nothing left out—where?"

"Why, there," persisted the pastor, "here, look at them in the Bible; you have left some of the commandments entirely out."

"Well, what if I have?" said old obstinacy, as he ran his eye complacently over his work, "what if I have?—there's more there now than you'll keep!"

THE WAGON ROAD.—We give below, taken from the Surveyor General's Report, the heights of the various locations on the route of the contemplated Wagon Road to the Mormon Station, Carson Valley:—

Placerville, altitude 1,755 feet; Howley's, altitude 2,674 feet; Sportsman's Hall, altitude 3,246 feet; Taylor's altitude 4,517 feet; Camp Springs, altitude 5,497 feet; Pragedy Springs, altitude 7,512 feet; West Pass, altitude 9,036 feet; Camp Four, altitude 8,736 feet; Camp Five, altitude 7,176 feet; Carson Pass, altitude 7,972 feet; Red Lake, altitude 7,247 feet; Hope Valley, altitude 6,535 feet; Head of Carson Creek, altitude 6,488 feet; Cory's Mill, altitude 5,032 feet; Doggett's altitude 4,417 feet; Mormon Station, altitude 4,337.—

[Alta Californian.]

Lapland.

The New York Tribune translates from recent Russian journals the following particulars of a country and people but little known:

The number of the Russian Lapps does not exceed 2,000; those of Swedish Lapland were estimated in 1844 at 4,000; and those of the Northern Norway 5,000—an aggregate of only 11,000 souls. Besides the Lapp population, there are to be found on the shore of the White Sea, several villages of the Russians stretching along from Kerat to the Bay of Kandalaseh (or Candalex.) Between the village of Kandadasehka and Kola, on the coast at the mouth of the Touloma, a distance of 213 werts (141 miles,) there are seven post station, the mails being carried from one to another by reindeer, four of which animals are kept at each station. This mode of transportation, however, is only employed in winter; in summer everything being transported first a few miles by land to Lake Imandra, then the whole length of that fine body of water, some 60 miles, thence across the river Touloma, and down that stream to Kola. The navigation of the Lake, by the way, is not always free from danger.

The language of the Lapps is similar to that of the Finns, from which race they are originally an offshoot. The Lapps in general are of middle stature. They have large heads, short necks, small brown red eyes, owing to the constant smoke in their huts, high cheek bones, thin beards and large hands. Those of Norway are distinguished from the Russian Lapps, by the blackness, luxuriance and gloss of the hair; the more northern portion of the race are somewhat larger, muscular, and of a lighter complexion than the rest. Those of Sweden and Norway are to some extent more cultivated, enterprising and industrious, than those of Russia, and make light of the greatest privations and hardships. The richest of the latter have not more than 800 reindeer, while the former possess from 2000 to 3000. In Sweden and Norway, whoever owns from 400 to 500, passes for a man in moderate circumstances; with 200, a small family, with proper prudence, can live without suffering from want, but less than this number plunges a family into all the troubles of poverty. Whoever has not more than 50, adds his herd to that of some rich man, and becomes his servant—almost his slave, and is bound, in the proper season, to follow him to the hunt or fishing grounds.

Fish, game, and the flesh of the reindeer, are the usual food of the Lapps. Bread they never eat, though of the rye meal, which they procure in Kola or of the fishermen in barter for the product of their reindeer herds, they make a sort of flat or pan cakes, mingling the meal with the pounded bark of trees. For this purpose the meal is first soaked in cold water, and the cakes baked upon a hot iron. They are eaten with butter or codfish oil which is esteemed a great luxury. The mingling of the bark with the meal is not done merely for the sake of economy, the Lapps considering it an excellent antiscorbutic. They are very fond of salt, and eat nothing uncooked. Their cookery is all done in untinned copper vessels, perhaps because in all Lapland there are no pewterers, more probably, however, it is a long descended custom, since in all Northern Asia the use of copper was formerly universal, and the art of overlaying that metal could hardly be known by the rude inhabitants. Nevertheless, there are no cases of poisoning from the copper vessels, which, after every meal, are scoured with sand till they shine like mirrors. Besides, after the food is sufficiently cooked, it is immediately poured into wooden vessels of home manufacture.

The Norwegian and Swedish Lapps make cheese of reindeer milk, and carefully save for use all the whey, &c. They milk their animals summer and winter, and freeze the milk which is set apart for cheese. The women consider this a great luxury. It is remarkable for its pleasant odor, and has a ready sale in Norway at a rather high price. The Russian Lapps have no idea of making cheese from their reindeer milk, although the manufacture, beyond a doubt would be great advantage to them. The milk is distinguished for its excellent flavor; in color and consistency it is like thick cream from the milk of cows, and is remarkably nourishing.

EDUCATION VS. MONEY.—The following anecdote, from the People's Organ, refers undoubtedly to Hon. Jacob Collamer, now in the United States Senate, and formerly Postmaster General:

"I remember," says the late Postmaster General of the United States, "the first time I visited Burlington, Vt., as Judge of the Supreme Court. I had left it many years before, a poor boy. At the time I left, there were two families of special note for their standing and wealth. Each of them had a son about my own age. I was very poor, and these boys were very rich. During the long years of hard labor and toil which passed before my return, I had almost forgotten them. They had long ago forgotten me. Approaching the court house, for the first time, in company with several gentlemen of the bench and bar, I noticed in the court house yard, a large pile of old furniture about to be sold at auction. The scenes of early boyhood with which I was surrounded prompted me to ask whose it was. I was told it belonged to Mr. J. 'Mr. J? I remember a family of that name, very wealthy; there is a son, too; can it be he?'"

I was told that it was even so. He was the son of one of the families already alluded to. He had inherited more than I had earned, and spent it all; and now his own family was reduced to real want, and his furniture was that day to be sold for debt. I went into the Court House suddenly, yet almost glad that I had been born poor. I was soon absorbed in the business before me. One of the first cases called originated in a low, drunken quarrel between Mr. H. and Mr. A. Mr. H., thought I, that is a fam-

iliar name. Can it be? In short, I found that this was the son of the other wealthy man referred to. I was overwhelmed with astonishment and thanksgiving—astonishment at the change in our relative standing, and thanksgiving that I was not born to inherit wealth without toil.

Those fathers provide best for their children who leave them with the highest education, the purest morals, and—the least money.

THE DEW.—The following quotation from Dr. Wells on dew is highly instructive: "I had often smiled in the pride of half-knowledge at the means frequently employed by gardeners to protect tender plants from cold, as it appeared to me impossible that a thin mat, or any such flimsy substance, could prevent them from attaining the temperature of the atmosphere, by which alone I thought them liable to be injured. But when I had learned that bodies on the surface of the earth became, during a still and serene night, colder than the atmosphere, by radiating their heat to the heavens, I perceived immediately a just reason for the practice which I had before deemed useless. Being desirous, however, of acquiring some precise information on the subject, I fixed perpendicularly in the earth of a grass-plot four small sticks, and over their upper extremities, which were six inches above the grass, and formed the corners of a square, whose sides were two feet long, I drew tightly a very thin cambric handkerchief. In this disposition of things, therefore, nothing existed to prevent the free passage of air from the exposed grass to that which was sheltered except the four small sticks, and there was no substance to radiate downward to the latter grass, except the cambric handkerchief. The sheltered grass, however, was found nearly of the same temperature as the air, while the unsheltered was five degrees or more colder. One night the fully-exposed grass was eleven degrees colder than the air, but the sheltered was only three degrees colder. Here we see the power of a very slight awning to avert or lessen the injurious coldness of the ground."—[Hunt's Elementary Physics.]

A NOVEL INVENTION.—We were present, yesterday afternoon, at a private exhibition of a musical and scientific wonder, in the shape of an automaton performer upon the Clarinet and Cornet-a-piston. It is the invention of Mon. Van Oekelen, of Java, was made in Holland, and has been six years in maturing and the manufacture. In superficial appearance it resembles a full sized man. In the body is concealed a multitude of delicate, complex machinery, which, upon being wound up, is made to act upon a pair of bellows for the production of wind, and numerous springs which represent the muscles of the arms and hands. The same machinery affects the actions of the eyes and lips, and the motions of the head and body. Upon touching a spring, the gentleman makes an obeisance to the audience, his eyes and lips following the natural inclination of such an act. Mr. Van Oekelen then seats himself at the piano, and accompanies him thro' the performance of some of the most difficult compositions of Beethoven, Von Weber, etc.—These the figure executes with a facility and nicety, giving each note of a cadenza, and making long trills that would almost persuade the hearer he was a thing of life. His performance extends to thirty-two pieces upon the Clarinet, and sixteen with the Cornet-a-piston. It is one of the most remarkable inventions of the age, and must have required an amount of patience and perseverance beyond the capacity of ordinary mortals.—[Boston Journal.]

PROOF THAT THE MOON IS NOT INHABITED.—Dr. Scoresby, in an account that he has given of some recent observations made with the Earl of Rosse's telescope, says: "With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of 100 feet was distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt that, under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects 60 feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architecture remain to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate."

The ladies of Greensburg, Ia., have declared themselves free and independent of grog-braising gallants. At a public meeting, the other day, they formed a temperance society, one of the resolutions of which is:

"Young ladies, members of this society, shall not receive the attentions of young gentlemen who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

A committee of one hundred was also appointed to visit all the liquor shops in town, and try "by kindness and affection to influence the sellers to quit."—[Ex.]

REMEDY FOR THE SUMMER COMPLAINT.—Take one pound of flour and wrap it tightly in a cloth, after which boil it for three hours; let it get perfectly cool before removal of the cloth; then remove all the glutinous substance from the outside, which will leave the interior portion hard like chalk. This should be grated to serve as a thickening for milk, (from one cow if possible to obtain it) upon which to feed the patient. It will keep for a long time, and it is said by those who have used it, to be more beneficial than anything else.—[Ex.]