

Shepherd, Carl G. Johnson, John Erickson, John Larson and George McClure were admitted to citizenship.

The libel case of Edward Austin vs. The Tribune Publishing Company was taken up, and the defense introduced and read further documentary evidence.

Items from Emery County.—Wm. H. Branch, from the town of Price, in Emery County, favored us with a call to-day. He reports that the prospects of crops are fair in that vicinity, although they have had an exceptionally dry time lately, having had no snow or rain since the somewhat severe and extended snowstorm which visited that place in November. The big canal to cost about \$10,000, and intended to supply the town and 4,000 acres of land with water, is not yet more than three-fourths completed.

The health of the people is remarkably good, there having been but one death in the past six months in the community of about 400 souls, and that a young child of Gilbert Petersen. The town of Lower Price, about six miles distant, is spreading out a little in consequence of new settlers who have recently moved in.

T. C. GRIGGS ARRESTED.

AN INVESTIGATION HAD BEFORE COMMISSIONER MCKAY.

About six o'clock on Saturday evening Thomas C. Griggs, of the Fifteenth Ward, was arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was taken before Commissioner McKay, and gave \$1,500 bonds for his appearance this morning.

The complaint was made on Saturday by Deputy Franks, and accuses the defendant with having lived with Mrs. Ann M. Griggs and Mary A. Price Griggs as his wives.

The prosecution was conducted to-day by Mr. Varian, who manifested a bitterness in his method of procedure that is at variance with his general demeanor during the past few months.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and Mrs. Ann M. Griggs was the first witness called. She stated that she was married to the defendant in 1870.

Mr. Varian—Do you know Mary Ann Price?

Mrs. Griggs—I decline to testify. I am the legal wife.

Mr. Varian—You know the defendant had no other wife when you were married to him?

Mrs. Griggs—I do.

Mr. Varian—Call Thomas Price.

Deputy Franks—He hasn't got here yet.

Mrs. Jane Spooner was called and testified that her home was in Arizona; she had been living at Mr. Griggs' for three weeks; she did not know the Price family; Mr. Griggs lived on First South Street, Fifteenth Ward; he conducted the ward store; his house was next door to the store; there were seven rooms in the house, which was two-story; there were three bedrooms; two rooms upstairs were store rooms; witness' husband was not in town; she occupied one room upstairs; when she came to the defendant's she found Mr. and Mrs. Griggs and seven children there; the eldest appeared to be about sixteen years old; he was called Charles; the eldest girl looked about six; the youngest child was about three; the name of the second child was James; no one else lived in the house but Mr. Griggs and his family; witness went there to work for the family.

Mr. Moyle objected to the testimony as immaterial. Objection overruled.

Witness said she was working there till she was ready to go home.

Mr. Varian—Why did you go there?

Mr. Moyle renewed his objection. If Mr. Varian desired to investigate any other case, he wanted his client released. Objection overruled.

Witness to Mr. Varian—I was neither a boarder nor a guest; I was there working; I am going home in two weeks; I have seen no other woman in the house; I never heard of Mary Ann Price I was subpoenaed on Saturday; have been acquainted with Mrs. Griggs and family three weeks; the bedrooms were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Griggs and their children, except the one I occupied; I was the hired help; I was not sent for from Arizona; I live in Tempe, several hundred miles from St. George, Utah.

George Price testified—I live in Salt Lake; am a carpenter and builder; have a daughter named Mary Ann; she is not at home; she is over 25; I don't know whether or not she is married; she has a child about five years old; she has not lived home for six or seven years; has lived all over the Territory; three years ago I think she lived in Paris, Idaho; when she was in this city she lived in her own house, on Second South Street, near Third West; she left there over three years ago; I have known Mrs. Griggs since she was a child, and Mr. Griggs since he was a young man; my daughter left my house about eight years ago; I rented her a house; I did not call on her very often; she had a child there; it is now dead; I was not present at her marriage; I believe she was married to Mr. Griggs; I may have seen him at her house; I never saw Mr. Griggs at her own house; have not seen her at his house; she has called on us during the past three years; she stayed there about a week some three weeks ago; the defendant called at the house twice while she was there; she went away alone, and I have not heard from her since; her child's name is George;

I suppose its surname is Griggs; Mr. Griggs was not at the death or funeral of my daughter's first child; it died six years ago; Mr. Griggs got my consent to marry my daughter; I keep a family record; made no record of my daughter's children; Mr. Griggs and my daughter never lived together at my house; I don't know where my daughter is.

Mr. Varian (sharply)—Do you understand she is in hiding?

Witness—I don't know whether she is or not; that's her business.

Miss Nora Kenney testified—I live next door to the Fifteenth Ward store; I have been there a month; before then lived on East Temple Street; have seen Mr. Griggs, but am not acquainted with him; have seen a young woman clerking in the store; do not know her name; never heard it, that I remember. (Mr. Moyle suggested that the name was Louie Beers) I have no acquaintance with Mr. Griggs; went to the door of his house once; I was subpoenaed this morning; I did not see the officers on Saturday.

Mr. Varian—Were you there when the officers came on Saturday?

Witness—I don't know; I did not see Miss Beers when the officers tried to subpoena her; have not seen her since; do not know Mr. Price; my brother keeps store with me.

Mr. Varian held a consultation with Deputy Sprague, who was then called as a witness, and testified—I made service at Mr. Griggs' house on Saturday evening; I was alone; subpoenaed Mrs. Griggs and Mrs. Spooner; there was a young lady in the store, but when I got back from the house she was gone; Mrs. Spooner ran into the store before me; there was an older lady there whom I subpoenaed.

Mr. Moyle objected to the illegality of the investigation by Mr. Varian. There was no warrant for such proceedings and for allowing Mr. Varian to do anything he pleased, regardless of the law.

Mr. Varian insisted on his course, and was sustained by the Commissioner.

Mr. Varian announced that he rested the case.

Mr. Sprague, on cross-examination, said he did not know the height or general appearance of the lady that left the store; thought she was light-complexioned.

Mr. Price testified that the clerk in the store was Louie Beers, the defendant's cousin; she was in the store when Mr. Sprague passed, and was the only one there; witness' daughter was dark complexioned.

To Mr. Varian, Mr. Price said Miss Beers had been clerk in the store for a number of years; she was not married to Mr. Griggs.

Mr. Moyle asked for the discharge of the defendant.

Mr. Varian remarked—I want him held.

The Commissioner took the matter under advisement until 4 p.m.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

TWO LIVES LOST—ONLY ONE BODY RECOVERED.

Bishop S. F. Atwood, of Kamas, reports the circumstances of a drowning that took place in the Provo River on Tuesday last, and of which but slight mention has been made heretofore. It appears that a sheepherder named W. S. Dimond was crossing the river with a wagon between 5 and 6 in the evening, at a point about two miles above Hailstone's ranch, between Heber City and Kamas. His wife, and four children, one a baby six months old, were in the wagon, and he had a mare and colt tied behind. His wife objected to the mare and colt being taken across with them, but he thought all would be perfectly safe. When the middle of the stream had been reached, the mare and the colt got tangled and began to go down. Dimond gave the reins to his wife and went back to cut loose the animals tied behind. He had hardly done this when the wagon capsized. He and the three children got out at the rear end, he cut the cover, and caught the children as he came out and carried them to the shore. He thought his wife and the infant, being nearer the shore, would be perfectly safe, but on looking around he saw her floating down the stream on her back, and her infant clasped to her breast. That was the last he saw of her.

The people in the vicinity turned out and began to search, but it was late in the evening and little could be done, nor could notice be given to other settlements. The next morning, however, Wednesday, the infant was found. Each day thereafter the number of searchers increased, there being as high as 100 at a time, many on horseback searching from the stream under the barks and among the driftwood. On Saturday last part of the stream at a point where it is divided by an island, a short distance below where the accident occurred, had been turned off and the bed was to be searched. What the result was is not yet known.

Everything possible to aid in the discovery of the lost wife has been done by the citizens of Kamas, Heber City and other settlements in the vicinity. The unhappy husband is almost beside himself with grief.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received a visit from the bereaved husband and father, who informs us that the account given by Bishop Atwood is substantially correct.

The lady who was drowned and whose body has not yet been recovered

is the daughter of William Newbold, formerly of Sheepshead near Nottingham, England, and immigrated to Utah in the fall of 1873. She was aged 28 years on the 14th of September last. Her husband has the sympathy of all who are familiar with the circumstances of the sad affair. He desires that his gratitude to the good people who have aided in the search for the body of his wife be expressed through these columns.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, May 14, 1887, commencing at 3 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:

O, say, what is truth? 'Tis the fairest gem.

That the riches of worlds can produce.

Prayer by Elder John B. Lewis.

The choir sang:

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often crossed me on my way.

The Priesthood of the Twelfth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

BISHOP ORSON F. WHITNEY

was called to address the congregation. He said he felt the need of the prayers of the Saints, that he might not stand before them in vain, but that out of the wealth of the good things of God the Holy Spirit might bestow some of those things best suited to the wants of the people. They had assembled to worship God, and concentrate their minds on the things of eternal life. That they might be in a proper condition to do so they had partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, in obedience to His command. It was required of the Saints to meet together often for this purpose, with pure hearts and clean hands, that they might worthily partake of the sacred emblems and remember the sacrifice and atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, for the promise was that if they did remember him they should have His Spirit to be with them.

Sometimes it appeared as though the Saints paid too little attention to this sacred duty; they did not search deeply enough into their hearts before engaging in this ordinance. For instance, young people would sometimes be laughing or speaking lightly, and take the bread and water mechanically, giving no thought to the great event it commemorates; others older would be asleep, when the cup came around, and others still thinking of things outside in the world.

This ordinance was instituted early in the history of the Church, by the Prophet Joseph. It was at the time Newel Knight and his wife were baptized, and was instituted by command of the Lord, to be partaken of by those who were pure in heart, who had repented of sin, been baptized for the remission thereof and received the Holy Ghost. On this occasion Joseph started out to procure a bottle of wine, to conform to the custom anciently. He had not proceeded far when an angel of the Lord met him and commanded him to go no farther, and said it mattered not what they ate and drank in partaking of the sacrament so long as their hearts were pure and their hands clean, and it was done with an eye single to God's glory; the stress being more upon the worthiness of the individual than on the materials used in the ordinance. The Prophet was also told by the Lord, that the day would come when He would stand on the earth with all the ancient Prophets, in His kingdom, and partake of the sacrament, and then they would use the pure juice of the grape; but until that time Joseph was told not to procure wine that was impure and which he would have to purchase of his enemies, and that if wine were used at all it must be pure and of his people's own make.

What a field of thought opens up in this promise of the Lord to Joseph, that he would partake of the sacrament on the earth, with His Prophets, in His kingdom, in this dispensation, when all things in Christ will be gathered in one, and all the wisdom of past ages would flow into this, and all the keys of past powers be given to His servants; when the marvelous work of the Lord should be consummated, Israel be gathered, Zion be redeemed and arise in her glory, the light of the whole earth; when the Gentiles should come to her light and kings to the brightness of her rising. This was the advent of the great millennium of peace and righteousness, when nation would no more rise against nation, but would beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and walk in the light of Zion and Zion's king a thousand years; when those who have suffered martyrdom would reign with Christ; fulfilling the prediction of John, who saw, sitting upon thrones those who had not worshipped the beast, but had suffered for Christ's sake; and when all nations would be proud to acknowledge His sway; wearing their crowns, if at all, as subordinate rulers over provinces or tributary kingdoms of the universal empire of Christ.

This is the glorious consummation to be ushered in as the result of the great work of God in the latter-days. The poets and prophets of the past have predicted such a consummation, and they who close their eyes upon the advent of such an era have but little appreciation of the great things which God has in his heart to accomplish for the benefit of mankind.

In the days of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, the setting up of the kingdom of God was predicted by a Prophet of the Lord. The king had had a dream in which he foresaw the crumbling away of all the empires of the world. Although the vision passed from his recollection, the effect was to make him tremble for the security of his throne. So agitated was he that he called in the wise men and astrologers of his kingdom and asked them not only to interpret the dream, but to reveal the dream itself, which had flown from his memory. They answered that they could not—that such a thing was never asked before. They said if he told the dream they would interpret it. Their words made him angry and he commanded that they should be slain. Among the captives of Judah was a youth named Daniel, a prince of Judah, who was of pure and temperate life; who refused to defile himself with the meats and wines of the king's table and kept himself so that the Spirit of God could shine through him and reveal heavenly mysteries. Daniel went before the king and was made equal to the task of revealing in plainness what was hidden from the wisdom of the world.

The dream of Nebuchadnezzar was no chance, but the prophecy of a work which God, designed to establish on the earth in the day of the consummation of all things; for He will bring about no event affecting the welfare of the human family but He will make it known beforehand to his servants the prophets that mankind may know how to win His favor and escape His impending judgments. So it was that 600 B. C., was foretold what should come to pass in the latter-days. Daniel being inspired, told the king what his dream was and the interpretation was also given through him by the Almighty, showing forth the future history of the Babylonian empire and its successors, the Medo-Persian, Grecian and Roman empires.

Nebuchadnezzar was told that he represented the gold head of the great image seen in his dream, but was reminded that it was God who had given him his kingdom. He had formerly said: "Is not this great Babylon which I have built, by the might of my power for the house of the kingdom, for the honor and glory of my majesty?" But Daniel reminded him that God had given him the kingdom, and that He seteth up one and putteth down another, according to His own will. After him came a lesser power, represented by the image's breast and arms of silver; then one of brass, typified by the legs and thighs, then one of iron, of which the legs were typical, then several smaller kingdoms represented by the feet and toes.

In the days of these last powers the God of heaven was to set up a kingdom that was to stand forever. Some have supposed this prophecy was fulfilled in the coming of Jesus Christ when, 600 years after Daniel, John the Baptist came as a messenger before His face, proclaiming that the kingdom of heaven was at hand. Many of the Christian world suppose that the King came and set up His kingdom—a spiritual one—and that the prophecy of Daniel was then fulfilled. But we read that Jesus came as a humble personage; instead of a crown of gold He wore a crown of thorns; instead of a sceptre, a reed; instead of a palace, as He Himself declared, He had not where to lay His head. He came not as the son of a Caesar, or a Herod, but as the adopted son of a carpenter. He came to His own and His own received Him not. He did not set up His temporal kingdom, for, as He said: "My kingdom is not of this world." Nor was it at that time. Because He did not set up a temporal kingdom the Jews could not believe He was the Messiah. The times were not then ripe for such an event. Although the kingdom came night to the Jews it did not tarry with them. Jesus told His disciples that the Gospel of the kingdom should be preached in all the world as a witness and then the end should come. This was to take place at a subsequent time, and He warned His disciples to take heed that they were not deceived, for the second coming of the Son of man should be as the light shining from the east even unto the west.

It is only necessary to trace the history of the world from Daniel's time to the birth of Christ to see that Nebuchadnezzar's dream was not fulfilled in the meridian of time. While his grandson, Belshazzar, was carousing, a handwriting came upon the wall of his palace. The soothsayers could not unravel the mystery of the words. Daniel, now an old man, was sent for, and by the power of the Holy Ghost declared that mystery, and the change of the kingdom to the Medes and Persians. On the ruins of that monarchy Cyrus established the kingdom typified by the silver. The Persians were in due time overthrown, and Alexander came next, as typified by the brass. Alexander, when he approached Jerusalem, and the High Priest and his train went out to meet him, bowed himself in the dust before the name of God upon the High Priest's breastplate, and declared this man had appeared to him in vision and encouraged him to undertake the conquest of Persia. Would that all men and nations, instead of drifting into infidelity, would emulate the example of Alexander in this respect and not forget God in their prosperity and

success. But they are prone to move their hearts far from Him. Alexander's empire after his death was taken by a nation prepared by the Lord for such a work—the Roman empire. That empire beat in pieces all the nations of the earth, and was schooled to fulfill the prediction made in this respect. This empire became strong through the wars and difficulties it encountered, as men become strong by suffering and tribulation. When God has a perfect people on earth, it will be because they have been stained from the soul-destroying vice that have ruled the most powerful nations, and have endured much tribulation for righteousness' sake. There is no limit to the possibility of a people who are pure in their lives who practice the principles of the Gospel and are persecuted therefor and endure faithful. It was his treatment with the Romans, added to their virtue, temperance and integrity that made them strong as iron—metal representing them in the great image. They beat in pieces all nations and made them tributary to the Caesar.

It was in the days of one of the Caesars that Jesus was born. But it was in the days of the kings that were to follow the dissolution of the empire that the Kingdom of God was to be set up, as Daniel prophesied. In the days of Jesus the Roman empire was in a golden era, at the zenith of its power and it was not till over 300 years had elapsed that it was even divided in halves.

It took Rome many years to crumble and die, for it had become a strong nation through the practice of hardy virtues of temperance and gallantry. The dissolution had to be gradual. But the time came, as has been predicted. It transformed itself from patriots into a nation of plunderers and oppressors, drunkards, gluttons and debauchees, arrogating to itself the power God had given to it, even Nebuchadnezzar's offspring, and its dissolution came; as long as Rome upheld the principles of liberty and practiced virtue according to the light then given, was invincible, like the oak of the forest in the storm, all the stronger for blasts that swept through it, because virtue was within it, the sap of life, disseminated vigor and vitality through the whole body. But like a tree struck by lightning the empire withered and fell, when it became immoral and began to tyrannize and devour mankind. Its fate and that of its predecessors is the fate of all nations that commit the blunders of which they were guilty. But such seems to be the tendency of human nature, and God had sent in all ages Prophets to point out to men and nations the path of safety and prosperity.

All these things are but natural; earth will return to earth, dust to dust, and all imperfect governments of men hold within themselves the seeds of dissolution. The debris will yet be cleared away and God will establish His own kingdom over all the earth. He had already sent His messengers to lay its foundation. The Saints were preparing the kingdom for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings. This work in its present phase prepared from before the foundation of the world, was preparatory to a greater. It was the forerunner of a greater era, the advent of a Millennium of peace and righteousness.

It was for thus preparing for the coming of Christ that the Saints were stigmatized as disloyal, it being charged that they desired a kingdom of a republic. There were more loyal people to the principles of liberty than the Latter-day Saints. They believe this government was raised up of God, and its principles are only a type of the grand liberty equally to exist under the government of the king of kings. Their effort in life was to hold up and maintain those principles against those who were traitors to freedom; who shout loudest on Independence Day, but would turn the key of dungeons on American citizens who worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. Spies were less honorable than the pirates that swept the seas; they least ran up the black flag, blazoned with skull and cross-bones as a signal for their trade of blood and plunder, too honorable to sail under false colors. But the land pirates put on the masks of patriotism, and under the Stars and Stripes, and in the sacred name of liberty assail the principles of the kingdom and make war on the institutions of their country. Such will yet be known and despised for what they are. The Saints will also be known and honored for their integrity to the principles of liberty.

This nation was founded by men as a step preparatory for a great government, into which it will merge and under the reign of Christ righteous principles will be perpetuated and all men of every belief and profession protected and secure in the rights. This is the work the Saints are engaged in and preparing for. The Gospel of the kingdom of God is being preached to all nations as a witness and a warning before the end shall come. May God prepare the nation that they may not be found fighting against Him when He appears, may cast their crowns and scepters. His feet and hail Him Lord of lords and King of kings.

The choir sang the anthem:

Mighty Jehovah.

Benediction was pronounced by Patriarch John Smith.