

adorned." He quoted from *The Star of Gwent* a paragraph to the effect that Jarman's lectures at Newport were so indecent as to be an insult to the community where they were delivered. The defendants also set forth that the complainant had exchanged some of his books in Sheffield for some plated ware and that they had purchased those in dispute from the party with whom he made the trade.

The trial was not concluded at the first sitting, but it looked at the time of adjournment as if it would result in the acquittal of the two B's.

"When rogues fall out honest men get their dues." The public criminations and recriminations of this trio of unmitigated rascals places them in such a light that the people who have heretofore believed their absurd falsehoods about the Saints would probably not now take the word of either of them under oath. The squabble is likely also to turn the attention of many toward the truths which the Elders are commissioned to declare.

A GREAT BEREAVEMENT

OUR readers have been informed from time to time of the ravages that have been made in Uintah County, this Territory, by that dreaded and frequently deadly malady, diphtheria. We have before us a statement of the terrible effects of the disease in one family residing in the town of Merrill—that of Brother George Goodridge. The following is the record of the bereavement of that domestic circle:

Fanny S. Goodridge, born Jan. 10, 1869, died August 22, 1889; William B. Goodridge, born Dec. 29, 1874, died August 11, 1889; Julie L. Goodridge, born Nov. 22, 1876, died August 6, 1889; Esther S. Goodridge, born May 29, 1879, died July 18, 1889; Hyrum P. Goodridge, born July 23, 1879, died Sept. 6, 1889, and Wallace Goodrich Goodridge, born July 13, 1879, died August 31, 1889.

Among the deceased were a Teacher and two Deacons of the ward, and all of them were beloved and respected by the community among whom they lived. Their demise caused deep sympathy to be felt for the sorrowing parents and the other members of the family. We are in receipt of a copy of resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased and condolence with the bereaved, passed by the Merrill Ward Sunday School. The document is signed by the following

committee, appointed by the school to draft the resolutions: C. F. B. Lybbert, George Slough, William Dillmann, Almeadie Bird, Rose Merrill, Elizabeth Starkey.

We deem it unnecessarily formal to publish the expressions of the school in full, this article covering all the ground needful under the circumstances, and we can properly conclude by saying that we are in heartfelt sympathy with the sentiment and expressions of the document forwarded to us. This feeling will also be shared by many who peruse this writing.

BRINGING COLONISTS TO NEW ENGLAND.

ONE who travels through the rural districts of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, will often see, most likely at a cross roads, a red frame building, around which hangs an air of disuse. Probably the windows are broken, and the chimneys fallen, while here and there the studding shows through a hole, made by the dropping away of a clap-board. The structure is a school-house. Any feeling of cheerfulness which its lively color, lively still though faded, might inspire, is more than offset by one of loneliness caused by the deserted appearance of the surroundings.

The schoolhouse remains lonely, and is allowed to fall to decay and ruin, because there are no children in the neighborhood. The boys and girls who once studied in and played about it, are grown up, gone away or dead, and have left no successors. There is no rising generation there, and when the present occupants of the soil pass away, all will be a wilderness, more lonely than it was when the whites landed at Plymouth, unless foreigners shall emigrate thither.

Realizing this, the State government of Vermont has taken measures to replenish the decimated population of the rural districts of that State by importing colonists from Sweden. Mr. Valentine, commissioner of Immigration, has arranged with a Swede named Nordgren, who appears to have conducted numbers of his countrymen to Nebraska, to go to Sweden, and during the coming winter, to prevail upon as many of his countrymen as possible to migrate, in the spring, to Vermont. Mr. Valentine has at his disposal nearly fifty farms of from 50 to 250 acres each, homesteads that have been abandoned, which he will offer to the colonists at from

\$3 to \$5 per acre, improvements included. It is intended to locate a colony of not less than 12 to 15 families in the village of Vershire, and to loan to each family money enough to buy a yoke of oxen and a cow. Easy terms will be offered for the purchase of the land.

The State government of New Hampshire has caused to be published a catalogue of farms in that State which are for sale. The list comprises none that do not have comfortable buildings; and they contain from 50 acres upward. The prices, buildings included, vary from \$3.50 to \$20 per acre. Accompanying the catalogue is this statement:

"In most instances these farms have not been abandoned because the soil has become exhausted or from the lack of natural fertility, but from various causes appearing in the social and economic history of the State."

Maine has for some years past encouraged the migration of Swedes. As early as 1870 a colony was brought over and, by State aid, provided with lands, etc. Most of the Swedes that have been induced to come to that State have located in Aroostook County, which is described as "the potato field of New England." The district they occupy is called New Sweden, and they number about 1000 souls. They are prosperous and contented, and have been dealt with very liberally by the State.

A chapter of history which relates that a race decayed, died and became extinct because it lost the instinctive love of offspring, and refused to perpetuate itself, must ever remain one of the saddest in the annals of mankind. And yet this is one of the principal causes that are operating to bring to pass the extinction of that once grand people, the Americans of New England.

A CONDITION OF NATIONAL VIGOR

SCIENCE and observation combine to teach that the population of a nation must steadily increase in order that national vigor may be maintained. The increase need not be rapid, but it must not cease, for decay of national power, prestige and glory sets in when this happens. Relative to this subject, Grant Allen has an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, from which we take the following:

"If every woman married and every woman had four children, population would remain just stationary. Or, rather, if every marriageable adult man and woman in a given commu-