EVENING NEWS Published Daily, Sundays Recepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. Friday March 19, 1886

## ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

We are authorized to announce that the Annaal Conference of the [Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held at Provo, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., on Sunday, the 4th of April next.

The officers and members of the Church are cordially invited to attend.

THE BOGUS APPOINTMENTS.

IT is stated that the bogus appointees by an unlawful proclamation to the offices of Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of District Schools, which are not vacant, infend to fight for the positions that have been assigned to them. But it appears that they do not like to risk the expense of a personal suit, and so, it is said, have determined to proceed through the United States District Attorney. The law under which action is to be taken is to be found in the Utah statutes of 1884, page 282, the first section of which reads as follows:

"An action may be brought in the name of the people of this Territory against any person who usurps, in-trudes into, hold or exercises any office or franchise, real or pretended, within this Territory, without authority of law. Such action shall be brought by the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, where the office or franchise re-relates to a county, precinci or city, and when such office or franchise re-inten to the Territory, by the United States District Attorney. And it shall be the duty of the proper officer, upon proper showing, to bring such action whenever he has reason to believe that whenever he has reason to believe that, any such office or franchise has been usurped, intruded into, held or exer-cised without authority of law."

It remains to be seen whether that officer will spend his time, or rather the time of the United States, which hire him, in promoting the schemes of individuals to create anarchy in Utah. If such a prostitution of official power shall be exhibited, it is not at all unlikely that another official decapitation may be the consequence. The President of the United States regards the proclamation of the Governor pretending to appoint his nominees to office as revolutionary, and has signified his appreciation of such conduct by promptly demanding the proclamator's official head. Perhaps the District Attorney wants to try how the knife would feel on his own neck.

the city; that these stories were sub-sequently reported to he without foun-dation; that the President, thinking himself deceived in this instance, has

himself deceived in this instance, has followed the proceedings of the Ter-ritorial Legislature and read the bills passed by it and vetoed by Governor Murray; that when he learned on Thursday last that Governor Murray had refused to approve the appropria-tion bill, he at once laid the matter be-fore the Cabinet and decided to inves-tigate the whole business thoroughly. The information received was suff-clent to satisfy the President that Gov-ernor Murray's action was an unjustithe District School Law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature:

AN ACT amending "An act providing for the establishment and support of District Schools, and for other purposes, approved February 23, 1880:"

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Terri-tory of Utah: That an act providing for the establishment and support of district schools and for other provides figble exercise of the veto power, and he demanded the Governor's resdistrict schools and for other purposes approved Feb. 20th, 1880, be amended y inserting after the fifth section, the ignation. It is also stated that immeollowing, to be numbered 6, 7, 8 and flately upon the adjournment of the 9 respectively, and that sections 6 and Legislature, Governor Murray issued a proclamation declaring certain persons he had nominated for Territorial offi-9 of said act be numbered 10 and 12 re-

spectively. Sec. 6.—The County Assessors and Collectors of the Several counties of the Territory are hereby constituted cers, and who had not been confirmed by the upper house of the Legislature, to be legally appointed, and announcing his purpese to install them. It is fur-ther claimed that the Governor could the assessors and collectors of district school taxes, each of whom sha ther claimed that the Governor could assign no other reason for refusing his assent to the appropriation bill than the failure of the Legislative Council to confirm his nominations. Governor Murryy has replied that his resigna-nation, would be conveyed to the Pres-ident by R. N. Baskin. A determined effort will be made to have the Presi-dent reconsider his demand for Goverrecive such compensation and shall give bonds in such a sum as shall be determined by the county court of this county for the efficient and proper performance of the duties enjoined upon him by the several provisions of

this act. Sec. 7.—All school taxes, whether levied by trustees or by a special meet-ing called for that purpose, shall be computed from the valuations of the 7 .- All school taxes, whether dent reconsider his demand for Gover-nor Murray's resignation."

We thought at the time when the county assessment roll, and shall be levied during the month of April, 1886, and during the month of December of each year, there-after, and within ten days after any such meeting shall have been held, the school trustees shall make a certified statement of the per cent of the taxes shameful deception of the President was perpetrated, that it would be strange if such villainous proceedings to levied to the County Clerk and to the County Assessor. The County Assesso shall asses therefor at the same time and in the same manner that he assesses for Territorial and county taxes, and he shall give to district school taxpayers the same notices as are reuired by law to be given to taxpayers of Territorial and county taxes. Sec. 8.—At the time of computing the

tax in the county assessment roll, the county clerk shall compate the district school taxes of the several districts of the county in which school taxes have been levind. The County Court shall sit as a beard of equilization of

prejudice against the "Mormons" to county taxes. Sec. 9.-All school taxes levied and the Government and the country. They assessed under the provisions of this act shall attach to and become a lien on the property assessed from the date of assessment. They shall become due and delinquent at the same time, and shall be collected in the same manner as Territorial and county taxes. SEC. 2.—That section 6 of said act be the shameful deceptions of our enemies would become apparent. They have always fought to prevent inquiry. The polygamy cry has deafened the public ear to anything on the other side, and thus the

"Mormon" question has been deemed only to have one aspect. But in the present inquiry, polygamy does not figure. It is a question of arrogant. despotic and lawless exercise of offl cial authority, separate and apart from any "Mormon" dispute. The President has acted on cyldence that cannot be denied or explained away. We do not believe he can be turned from his purpose by the pleadings or misrepresentations of Mr. Murray's friends. And the writings and gesticulations of the frauds who have worked the Governor to his ruin, will not de-

The present incumbents have not smallest degree. Silence for swhile

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL must guard that ground with sacred trust; ye must hold the fort. Liberty is a boon; ye know it is not a bond; The following are the amendments to

and ye must come up to that high standard, to that geest responsibility of freedom. And yet God Himself would not force this on man with ab-"Solute or coercive power. Have ye forgotten the Scripture? "For it is expedient that I the Lord should make every man accountable, as stewards over earthly blessings, which I have made and prepared for my creatures."

my creatures." Ye know the winds and the wayes

obey Him, that the animal creation, together with all things on the earth, obey the law of their creation; but man is free in his sphere; therefore the judges are only obeying of their own free will, the master to whom they have lent themselves. And who

would dare to say but that they are only fulfilling the scriptures; that their wrath shall not yet praise Him? Can ye not see that it is all for His glory, as much so as that ye shall be tried and proven, that ye may have liberty? liberty?

Know ye not, "Ye are the children of Israel, and of the seed of Abraham, and ye must needs be led out of bondage by

ye must needs be led out of bondage by power, and with a stretched out arm?" Therefore, look ye to it, they will take away all from ye that they can take, and will seek to place their heel upon your necks, and "grind you to powder." So saith the Judges, and ye can be as-sured that they have it in their hearts to do this thing, but they forget that while they deny the rights of mankind or impair the prerogatives of freedom behind them, silent but sure, and with uplifted hands stand justice and retri-bution.

Go to now, and be ye men; learn the eternal principle of self-government; be not vindictive, but be brave in the be not vindictive, but be brave in the sacrifice of seeing your homes desc-crated by untiallowed deputies, added by those who are placed in power to be judges over Israel. If they can afford it, surely ye can, for ye know in whom ye trust. Let the inquisition still grind its grist; the mill must needs be, for thereby some cry out when the thumb-serews pinch. Ye should be brave indeed to meet these taings, and rely not on the arm of flesh. Hat e ye never seen bars nor sacrifice of seeing your homes desc-crated by unitallowed deputies, aided

 

 Serews pinch.

 Ye should be brave indeed to meet these things, and rely not on the arm of flesh. Hate ye neverseen bars nor grates nor adobes before? If ye' are done away, and ye will not fear to meet the Master as much as they who mete out punishment to you.
 families, they are hunted and persecu-ted as cut Savior was. Everything has an end, so we expect to have our time of peace after this thing has an end. We do not now expect to get justice inder pretense of law when every officer is seeking for which so much blood has been abed to obtain freedom. The Constitution which so cost the best blood of our forefathers, is changed so as to entrap as loyal a people as ever served under the old flag. Troubles are coming on the earth and not ou as alone, as time will tell. Yours as ever, Marser.

district school taxes, and shall equal ize in the same manner as now provid-ed by law for equalizing Territorial and

amended by striking out the words "an The Mess, or, as it is better known, Mesa Village, is almost west of Techpe ditch, being but three miles from that water course. Taking Mesa Village assessor and collector" in line 2 of said SEC 3 .- That section 7 of said act, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 13th, 1881, be and the same is as a starting point, its surroundings can be placed as follows: Three miles north to the boundaries of Lehi, and hereby repealed. SEC. 4. That section 8 of said act, as any uistance east and south as far as amended by section 3 of the act of March 13, 1884, be repealed and the folwater can be distributed thereon.

THE SOIL OF THE MESA.

lowing inserted in lieu thereof, to stand as section 11. " Sec. 11.—The collector shall, on the Within a radius of three miles from first of each month, or oftener if re-quired, pay over to the trustees all money collected by him for district school purposes; and on or before the 31st day of December of each year, shall make a final settlement with said the village the soil is of a light, sandy nature, heavily mixed with decom-posed lime shells. Within this belt of land, fruits and vegetables of every variety can be successfully and more lucratively raised than in any other portion of Arizona; and if the statetrustees, paying the full amount of all school taxes due, whether collected by him or not. School trustees' receipts shall be received by the collector i payment of district school taxes. owing to the absence of fogs and heavy dews, are, in their drying process, free THE QUESTION OF PAYING

ANTI-"MORMON" DISCRIMINA-TION IN IDAHO. "MORMON"L SCHOOL TRUSTEES THE

AND TEACHERS OF IDAHO NO LONGER ALLOWED TO SERVE.

ONEIDA, Bingham Co., Idaho, March 14th, 1886. Editor Deseret News:

crime.

parted!

The great tycoons of Idaho have ac-complished it. To-day the trustees and teachers of schools in districts in PAID UP CAPITAL. . . \$200,000 

this vicinity have been notified by school Superintendent J. C. House, of H. S. ELDREDGE, President, this county, that certificates granted to FERAMORZ LITTLE Vice Prest teachers and trustces who will not JOHN SHARP. WM. W. RITER, take the test oath against principles of J. A. GROESBECK, L. S. HILLS, Cashier, the Latter-day Saints, are revoked, as the Superintendent of Public Instruc-JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier.

tion of this Territory has rendered a decision regarding the school law to the effect that no trustee is eligible to REGEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND. office unless he will take the test oath and no teacher identified with the "Mormon" Church can be employed

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Finncisco, Chicago, St. because they are supposed to teach Louis, Omeha, London, and princi-So thus we are robbed of our school pal Continental Cities.

BANKS.

SALT LAKE CITY.

money although we pay an honest tax in support of education. Oh once ar Makes collections, remitting proceeds free America; how thy glory has de-

Truthfully has it been said, we would be denied the rights of American citi-zens, as we now are. But the Saints CONSUMPTION are willing to bear trials in this as well I have a positive remody for the above disease; by its as thousands of cases of the worst kind and of feng tanding have been cursed. Indeed, estronglamy fails in its efficacy, that it will send Two BOTTLES FREM, together with a VALUADLETERATISK on this disease to any sufforce. Give express and P O. address. BR. T. A. ELOCUM, hit Pearl St., New York. as every thing else imposed upon them by an ungenerous nation. It looks as if the American people are essaying to become a nation of robbers, without remorse of con-science. They are persecuting a com-munity who prohibit immorality in their midst, and yet they suffer such

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places as Butte, Montana, where nude

"An unsuccessful search is being made for George Q. Cannon, who is thought to have jumped his ball."--Sucramento Record-Union 14th inst.

The telegraphing of this news to the west on Saturday last explains the reason for the search made at the Cannon farm that day when Mrs. Edna

Smith and the Hawallan lady were "ar rested." If ever in the history of the nation wise counsel were needed in Congress, and pacifying and conservative influenments of California fruit-growers can be relied upon, the Mesa, they say, dis-counts the Pacific Coast in the fruit line. For instance, our raisin grapes, present .- Sacramente Record - Union.

And if ever in the history of the nsfrom rust and mildew, so fatal to Cali-fornia raisin growers. To show the prolific nature of our soil, I will cite the following: In the spring of 1885, Samuel Bagley and others put out sev-that time is the present.





Bog & Shoes, Millinery

## could pass unresented and unpunished. The unwarrantable and senseless exercise of the veto power exhibited

during the recent session of the Legislature, too, caused every thinking person to wonder if the Democratic Administration could possibly wink at such tyranny. Then the autocratic

action of the Governor in appointing

persons to office by proclamation without the slightest anthority in law, seemed so great a stretch of 'mon-archial power that it certainly

intruded into or usurped any office. They were duly elected by the people of this Territory, under a law 'enacted by the Legislature and signed by the and sigh in secret. Governor, and which has not been disapproved by Congress. They hold their commissions from the Governor. They have performed the duties of their offices with such fidelity that no one attempts to charge them with any wrong-doing, omission or irregularity. They have acted all along under "authority of law." Therefore no action authorized by the statute from which we have quoted can be lawfully brought against them.

On the other hand the authorities by which the pretenders claim the offices is not "authority of law." In the first place there is no vacancy. In the next place they were not appointed by the only body that could make their appointment valid, that is the Council of the Legislative Assembly. In the third place the Governor's proclamation essaying to appoint them is so much waste paper. There is not a line of law to authorize or justify it. The issuance of it was his last exercise of unlawful and usurping authority. Lawlessness is stamped upon the whole nefations business. The placehunters have not a particle of solid ground to stand upon. All the satisfaction they can anticipate is to make contusion and give trouble to the lawful occupants of the offices.

It is a disreputable proceeding from should mark those who are engaged in it. There will come a change over Utah affairs, and the citizens will have something to say in regard to public matters. Men who place themselves in the position of public enemies will not have much claim upon public favor, and the course now being taken to stlil further unsettle the already disturbed condition of the Territory, will certsinly not redound to the ultimate credit or profit of the bogus appointees or of their alders and abettors. . A little time will show.

THE CONTORTIONS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

IT is amusing to see the contortions a the knaves who have used and befooled Eli H. Murray during his occupation of the Governorship, in now attempting to hoodwink the public in reference to his removal. For his resignation is a removal and of a very peremptory kind. It is a short, sharp demand for instant stepping down and out, sent by telegraph so as to prevent delay. The reasons for it were embodied in the Herald dispatch from Washington which we reproduced last

evening. The ex-Governor's prompters and apologists, however, have endeavored to make it appear that he had placed his resignation in the hands of Mr. Baskin to take to Washington,on Monday evening last, before the dispatch

would be their wisest policy, but this is not to be expected under the circum-stances. Let them wiggle in public Editor Deservet News:

-----DOWN IN THE MOUTH

THERE are several other F.O. H's. besides their discomfited chief who feel quite "down in the month." The report by telegraph that there are other changes to come gives them a sort of internal agitation and a blue look un-

der the eyes. The glastly smiles that perform duty as couldent cheerfulness, tell the fate of sickly suspense, and "whose turn next?" Is the smothered question on lips that require stimulants to stiffen them. It will not surprising if several changes

take place in the near inture. The guillotine is ready and may fell any moment, and an uncomfortable feeling a little below the chin causes a dryness in the gullets of several shaky officials. We would be sorry for them if we could. We hope they will reform, and become something better than "Mormon"-eaters. They have been eager to point out va-rious spots that would be good for "Mormons" to colonize. We return the compliment. We suggest Alaska It belongs to the United States and

offers a fine opening for the display of buncombe, devotion to the flag, cheap patriotism, and the faculty to consume whisky and scheme for the capture of beginning to end. And the people the offices and tressury of an inchoate commonwealth. They should not feel entirely discouraged.

> 1 THE BURGL IN REGARD TO THE BONDS.

WE are in receipt of a well-written ietter signed "Young Mormon." giving his views on the non-appearance in court of President George Q. Cannon, and offering a suggestion in regard to the payment of the bonds. The opin-ions expressed, which we have no doubt, as he says, are the sentiments of the masses of the people, are simi-

lar to those of the DESERET NEWS. He also says:

"I trust now, Mr. Heditor, that the bondsmen of Hon. George Q. Canpon will, as liberty-loving American citi-zens, test the power of the government under the Constitution, to impose such an amount of bail which, to all fairminded people, cannot be considered in any other light than excessive and

He then proposes that a subscription be taken up, no one to pay more than one dollar, so that those who contest this point may be indemnified. We refer to this letter because we have heard of similar suggestions in regard to a subscription. And it has been stated, with how much truth we know not, that some parties have al-eady solicited sums of money for this

purpose. We do not believe this would be approved by President Can-non. No such a movement is "authorized, so far as we are aware. We do

Samuel Bagley and others put out sev-eral acres of Zinfandel grape cuttings, which bore, in several instances, not a WHY PAYMENT SHOULD BE RESISTED. For one I do hope President Cannon's bondsmen will refuse to pay the "excessive bail" exacted by Dickson

THOSE BONDS.

which bore, in several instances, not a few grapes, and which will bear heavily this season. Seedling peaches, nuts, fig cuttings and apricots bear the sec-ond year, and the only danger to our fruit trees is overbearing. Cereals, in so far as they have been tried, are a success; as high as 39 bushels of wheat being raised to the acre, and so of every other crop that can be raised in other lands or climates. When the reader takes into consider. unless they are forced to by the court of last resort. That the ball was juniawfully excessive is clear from the constitutional inhibition which says excessive bonds shall not be exacted from any criminal, no matter the character of the alleged When the reader takes into considercrime, while President Cannon is ation that the Mesa has only had a charged with a simple misdemeanor only, the maximum penalty for which is but \$300 fine and six months' imprisnment. The excessive ball demanded by the

arout that the mesa has only had a growth of seven years up to the present time, and that its first founders were only a handful of hardy "Mormons," that would not count beyond the teens, and comparing it then—the intural home of the rattlesnuke, wolf and jack-rabbit—to its now blooming vinsyards, or bards where, from a spirit of spite and cruelty, they ratuse to let "Mor-mon" men and women give bonds radoit-to its now blooming vinsyards, orchards, gardens, grain, corn and al-falfa fields, well may the reader ex-claim: "The change is surprising in-deed!" Such, however, the world over, is the power of man's persever-ance and energy, which converts track-less wastes into blooming and happy homes. pending appeals, etc., proves beyond cavil that their, proceedings are pure persecutions, revolutionary, illegal, altogether uncalled for and unprece-

dented. The ides of a Federal officer exacting a \$45,000 bond from a person charged with a simple misdemeanor, which in the concrete is no offense iomes. TIS WATER FACILITIES. in the concrete is no offense whatever! Had President Cannon Without water, sowever, this trans-

appeared for trial there is not the least doubt but that he would have been sent up for ille, for every one in Utah knows that the spite, vindictiveness and malevolence of the Federal pap-

and malevolence of the Federal pap-spokers are equal to any infamous and monstrous undertaking. Did not one of their chiefs say months ago that if the could lay their hands on the s- of a b-. Taylor and Cannon, that they would jerk them bald? And did not another one say thay if the "Mormon" problem was left to him to solve that he would cut every  $G \rightarrow d - polyzamist's throat$ left to film to solve that he would cut every  $G \rightarrow d - polygamist's throat$ from ear to ear? I thinkthat some affidavits might be gotten upby parties to whom these endearing andchaste remarks were made, if it isthought worth while to go to thetrouble. Icononcrast.

Without water, however, this trans-figuration could not be accomplished. Nine miles east of the northwest cor-ner of Mesa Yillage, on the Salt river, is the site of the Mesa dam. The canal running from this dam, though capable of containing but little water, in the beginning, has been gradually enlarged, until now it has a capacity of eight to nine thousand inches. Four thousand five hundred liches, or there-abouts, is the limit at present allowed, and with this amount of water some 16 sections of land are in whole and par-tially irrigated; and if immigration continues in the future as in the past, the above smount of land under irriga-tion will in the near future be doubled, and that, too, with very little more water than at present in the canal. It is an established fact that a few years of continuous irrigation so fills up the cracks and pores of loose soil, like Mesa, that the land will be so moist as to need little or no watering. Man by stem I would wish to say a few words on, viz. The great number of canals, the less profit and water is derived therefrom. This, I know, is nothing new, but it is a fact of such wast importance to our agricultural welfare that it cannot be too often or Now it icame to pass that in the lat-ter times the subject of liberty, agi-tated the public mind; yea, liberty is a great thing; it is solumn; it is glori-ous; it is welcome, and it is sweet. But know ye not that a free people must be a thorghtful people? That they must do the greatest thing that ever was done in the world?—they must govern themselves. Now it icame to pass that in the lat-they must do the greatest thing that ever was done in the world?—they must govern themselves. Now with the crustders and their

carrying of too many ditches is suicidal to our best interests. Consolidation should be our motto, and by consolidation the following im-portant advantages will be obtained: First-Three-quarters of a mile above the present site of the Mesa, a natural dam can be had that will defy tempests and floods. Secondly-Two natural water-powers can be obtained betw een the dam and the present Tempe dam, suitable for the largest of grist mills or factories. Lastly-it will be an economy of finances, and finally, all combined, means cheap and plenty of water for the poor sand-lapper-a consummation to be wished for. THOMAS J. REILLY. MESA, March 3, 1885. must govern themselves. Now with the crusaders and their hangers-on, they rejoicelexceedingly in this thing called liberty: yea they gloat with delight, that they live and move and have their being, and bask in the sunshine of the judges; for unto them, the rulings of the courts are n perfect law of liberty; yea they take to themselves the right to break into houses, crawl through windows, catch women in b2d, and outrage the sanctiwomen in bad, and outrage the sancti-ty of homes; and yet, whoever heard of their being reproved by those sitting as judges? Verily this kind of liberty lying around loose!

is lying around loose! Has not free scope been given them? Need I refer to all their overtacts? Nay, verily! Have ye read the papers? Do ye not see there is liberty for the one and imprisonment for the other? If a "Mormen?" he must so to the place in the midst of the adohes. If a sneak or a deputy he may prowl the streets in liberty. For what purposes is the law? In days gone by laws were made and enforced against the transgressor. In the latter days in the great West those who honor God and break no law of morality are sent to the pen, while those who revel

By using Sprup of Pranes, the fruit laxative, the blood is purified and

116 Main Street. A valuable discovery has been made whereby the faded ink on old parchment whereby the laden ink on old parchment may be restored so as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and then pressing over the lines in writing a brush, which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will presserve PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.

the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nurway in the Germanic Museum in Nur-emburg, ten years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually indes again; but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sul-phide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple: the iron which enters into the composition of the inclust transformed by the rest. of the ink is transformed by the reac-tion by the black sulphide,

DEATHS.

NIELSON .-- In Old Mexico, of pleuro pneu

nonia, February 28th, 1986, Peter Nielson

born March 21d, 1824, at Polsker, Bornholm

Denmark; embraced the fulness of the

everlasting gospel, January 17th, 1854; per

formed a good mission in the preaching

the gospel, and warning the people of judg

ments to, come, in his native land, and emi

grated to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City, in

1861. He moved from there to Péterson

Morgan County, and in 1876 moved to Hoop

er, Weber County. In 1877 he was called on

a mission to Arizona, and had an experi-

ence in the United Order at Sunset, In 1883

was called to New Mexico, where he again

astablished a home; following the wake of

the Church in its spreading abroad, he was

making a home in Old Mexico, where he was

taken down with a severe cold, through ex-

posure and over-work, which developed into pleuro-pneumonia, and, in spite of all the

earnest endeavors of warm-hearted friends.

he left us to join the Church of the Lamb

behind the veil, there to associate with his

fellow-laborers, whom he loved in this life, and who have gone be-

fore him. " This much may be said

of Brother Peter, he loved the truth, was

kind, social and fraternal; he clung as the

ivy to the oak to the principles, of eternal truth, taking his schooling and experience

passing through his tribulation without

murmuring, reaching forward to embrace

all the commandments of God, having a

sincere regard for the recompense of re-ward. The placid smile impressed upon his

ountenance in death was an index to the reaved ones of the peaceful rest upon

TURNAULI.-In Torkaor, Lincolnahira, England, December 20, 1855, Mary Turnbull;

Of the 87 years of her life, over 40 of them

she spent as a faithful Latter day Saint. The Elders always found a hearty welcome

in her house, and even in her advanced

years her kindly heart seemed to gladden and her ganial countenance brighten with pleesure in giving aid and comfort to the servants of God.-Mill. Star.

NATTRESS .- In Salt Lake City, March 18,

1886, Elizabeth Nattress, aged 71 years, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, after a

long and patient suffering, in full faith of a glorious resurrection, and mourned by a host of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Benuty in place of Blotch

which he had entered .- fCom.

born November 4, 1798,

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THAN ANY DTHER FINE

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When you feel USED UP. Then the system requires help to throw off the accumulations of the STAG-



TTA STOT MOAL

FOREIGN.

ATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DIS-PATCHES. France on the Way Path.

BERITH, 19.-The National Zeitung and other papers contain similar ar-ticles to that of the Post, attacking France. In military and political cir-cles it is feared that De Freycinet will be powerless to oppose the desire of France for revenge. Secrices at the Seventeenth Ward meeting house, on Sunday moraing, at 11 s'clack. Friends cardially invited to

THE BOOK OF THE JUDGES. CHAP. S .- LIBERTY.



attend.

Mill. Star please gopy.