

I understand it to be construed by the courts, require that I shall disown the mothers of my children

My wives or abandon them to the charity of an unsympathizing world.

I expect to remain under the political disabilities placed upon me, but I have so arranged my family relations as to conform to the requirements of the law, and I am now living in harmony with its provisions in relation to cohabitation, as construed by this court and the Supreme Court of the Territory, and it is my intention to do so in the future until an overruling Providence shall decree greater religious toleration in the land."

Court—Do you wish to say anything further?

Mr. Sharp—Nothing, I believe, sir.

Court—I understand from your statement, Mr. Sharp, that you propose to obey the law of the land.

Mr. Sharp—Yes sir.

Court—As interpreted by the courts, and you don't propose to advise other people to violate it?

Mr. Sharp—No sir.

Court—It is gratifying, of course, to court and to all law-abiding citizens that a man of as much influence in community and the Church to which he belongs as you have, should take stand. The example, I trust, will have an effect upon society in inducing those who are disposed to violate this by bigamy or unlawful cohabitation to submit to the law. You are ready to have the judgment of the court pronounced against you?

Mr. Sharp—Yes sir.

Court—In view of the statements which you have made, I am disposed to exercise the discretion which the law gives me, so as to not impose any punishment.

For example to-day, I think will have a better effect upon society than imprisonment the Court could impose. The object of the punishment is, of course, to protect society from crime which is prohibited, and which is punished; and when that is achieved by the example and conduct of a party, his assurances and his intentions, as expressed by him, I don't think the law requires me to impose any severe punishment.

The law authorizes the court to impose a fine of three hundred dollars and imprisonment for six months. I simply impose a fine of three hundred dollars and costs.

Williams—Whenever the clerk furnishes a statement of the costs and adds it to me, the fine will be paid to the clerk. I suppose the defendant will not remain in court.

Court—No sir.

Bishop Sharp then left the court room.

A. S. PATTERSON,
Official Reporter.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Fifty-fifth Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened in the Tabernacle, Logan City, Cache County, on Tuesday, October 6th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

There were present on the stand, of the Council of the Apostles, Franklin Richards, Moses Thatcher, Francis Lyman, John Henry Smith, Heber Grant and John W. Taylor; Patri-arch John Smith; and several Stake presidents.

The Conference was called to order by apostle F. D. Richards announcing hymn to be sung,

Storied things of thee are spoken.

After was then offered by Elder F. Lyman, and the choir sang the hymn,

Hark, the song of jubilee.

APOSTLE F. D. RICHARDS

and congratulated the Saints on a highly favored condition, and that their hearts should be moved in appreciation of the same. Refer-ence in terms of praise to the con-ferences that had been spec-ially provided for the choir and others, and invited all representa-tives of the press to take positions at the table, asking them to do common justice by giving a fair report.

At these times, he said, some might have had reason to be cast down, but such was not the fact; so long as we were dealt with more leniently than Master and many of our fellow- Saints had been, we had reason to be thankful that things are well with us as they are.

As for us to judge correctly of our own and of the blessings we en-joy, and learn to see what was and would prove to be blessings and otherwise. The Lord told His Saints that they should be hailed to Him, that the servant was not more than his master; and that when we were spoken of us, we had reason to lift up our heads and rejoice.

Proved faithful we should be as keenly as others who had been true to the end. We should not expect that we might expect opposi-tion. It was for us to be armed with the spirit of truth to withstand any and everything of an opposing nature.

The Prophet Joseph told the people before they were bestowed, if they would inherit the blessings of Abraham they should be prepared to receive them, that they should appropriate them to their own nation when they did receive them. Prisons and incarcerations are as nothing to men armed with the salvation of heaven. Referred to condition of John while banished, others who suffered death, trials not yet known to us, had heard President Young in his days say that a man that was not

willing to pay \$500 for a good virtuous wife was not worthy of such a one. This seemed to be practically verified now-a-days. The speaker invoked the blessing of God on the Conference, and called upon the Saints to prepare their hearts for the in-structions and counsels the Lord had to give through His servants.

APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR

was called upon, and, referring to the persecutions of the Saints, said that, being members of the same body, when one member suffered, the rest of the members suffered from sympathy. The Savior, on one occasion, prophesied to His disci-ples that the shepherd should be smit-ten and the sheep scattered. This was literally fulfilled. If we did not suffer from opposition, the speaker would be led to doubt the divinity of the work. Promises most glorious were held out to those who obeyed and practiced the principles of truth. On one occasion, in the Southern States, he was notified to leave the State in five days, and was prohibited from preaching any more therein. He asked the men who waited on him, what he had done, and the answer was, "You have disturbed our family and our religious conditions." He said that was no more than Jesus and His Apostles had done in their day through their preaching; and after bearing testimony to his would-be intimidat-ors, he asked them to tell those who sent them that on the following day he would preach to them, and if they be-lieved he would baptize them. He held his meeting to a crowded audience, in a house proffered to him together with an acre of land on which it stood as a free donation, for the purpose of preaching in. He accepted it, and named it "Liberty Church," and blessed the donor. When he appeared the next day he found about 200 men hauling the house away, and he afterwards learned that the land had been recently surveyed, and it was found that it stood partly on an enemy's land, and the people desiring to see fair play, had turned out en masse to remove it. He preached there and baptized one man the same day; and prophesied at the water's edge that the man (Father Turner) would be a father to the people yet to be converted in that place. Soon afterwards Brother Turner was President of a Branch of eighteen members. Thus, opposition helped the cause. Nothing can be done against, but for the truth. Standing's murder was the means of arousing the sympathy of the honest gen-erally, and Georgia produced more converts that year than all the other Southern States combined. We must be tried; opposition is necessary to develop the good; both elements, that of truth and that of evil, are eternal, and one is not without the other. Referred to Nephi, as a grand, hum-ble man possessed of true Christian in-stincts, who, although humble, arose to courage when occasion demanded it. His was a good life to pattern after. We are told to pray for our enemies, and even to love them—a pretty hard thing to do; but the better we were able to com-prehend the plan of salvation as it existed in the bosom of the Father, the easier it would be for us to do this seemingly hard thing. Referred to a prayer by a Southern States minister on a certain occasion when the mob, with himself at the head, prevented our Elders from preaching to the con-gregation assembled to hear them; it ran thus: "O Lord, temper the wrath of this congregation that they may not murder these men (President Morgan and associates), which they richly de-serve." That was not the kind of charity for us, as Saints of the Most High, to cultivate. Though a blessed people, because of being persecuted, it would not become us to revile those who revile us. All who were not for us were against us. The time to de-monstrate this remarkable saying is yet to come, but it is in the near future. Referred to Aesop's fable of the lion and the mouse, comparing it to our great nation and this small and ap-parently insignificant people. We were destined yet to befriend the people that to-day hankered after our de-struction. We have the truth, the sav-ing truth, which produced union and power; while the seeds of decay and death were doing their work among the nations. Truth, and nought but truth, could save and produce lasting power. Now was a favorable time to preach the Gospel; the minds of the honest were being exercised in our behalf, and were ready to receive the seed of truth. It was for us to sow the good seed now while the field was in a favorable condition to produce a good harvest.

Referred to the unfortunate Elders who had recently shown weakness in order to have a little temporary peace, the peace they obtained was not of a real, lasting nature; and they that would so sacrifice principle to get it must yet reap that which such an act would produce. It became us to feel genuinely sorrowful for them, knowing as we do that when they do sense their position, it will produce in them grief that cannot now be conceived.

The future of this work, as indicated by the Lord at the beginning, was a source of encouragement under all circumstances. It was for the people to seek after and know the things of God so that they may know for themselves the course they should take, and not have to depend on bor-rowed light. Referred to the per-formance of the general duties of the Saints, as being essential to our growth and development. The speaker closed

by commending the people to seek af-ter and obtain charity and exercise it in their lives.

ELDER JOHN T. CAINE

esteemed it a privilege to address the Conference. He rejoiced in the onward cause of truth in which we are engaged and could see no reason why we should mourn because of opposition so long as we are faithful. It was true, those who were imprisoned had to experi-ence personal inconvenience, but again they would reap the reward of fidelity to the truth, inasmuch as they proved faithful to the end. All blessings are predicated on our faithfulness under any and all circumstances. Charity was a glorious principle and one that char-acterized the true Saints. Opposition would come, but woe to him by whom it did come, as what they mete out to their fellow-men will yet be measured back to them.

While government officials oftentimes engaged in acts of persecution, the government itself was not necessarily, at all times, responsible for it, al-though he believed that the law under which many are suffering to-day was designed specially by a majority of the government to apply to us. But they must account for their official acts, and must suffer because of their inhu-manity to their fellowmen. It was not the institutions of our government that produced such results, but poor, weak men, who had proved themselves incompetent to administer justice to their fellowmen, that are to blame. After the enactment of the law of 1862, against polygamy, it was widely re-garded by legal minds to be unconsti-tutional, and little was done to make it operative; finally it was de-clared constitutional, but it did not go far enough to suit the hungry place-hunters. It is not polygamy that is sought to be destroyed, but our union and political ascendancy. Poli-ticians here craved more power, and asked for further legislation, granting it to them—they wanted a Legislative Commission. What for? To disfran-chise the whole people, as has been done in Idaho where our enemies con-trol the Legislature. Referred to at-tempts made to create this Legislative Committee. But when it was feared that a Democratic President would be elected, it was determined by the Re-publican party to pass at all hazards what was called the Edmunds bill, which was done and the Legisla-tive Commission scheme fell through.

The speaker did not believe that President Cleveland desired to op-press us; but while he entertained this belief, he was not unmindful of the fact that he permitted the vigorous enforcement of an unjust law against us, as a religious community, but did not even recommend its enforce-ment in the District of Columbia; neither does he see that it is generally applied against the people of Utah. We, therefore, complained of mal-administration, and not against the constitutional government, to which we are attached. It was for us to con-tend for our rights, and not surrender principles that have come direct to us from God, as well as others that have come to us from the Fathers. Reform-ers of every age, he said, and discover-ers of great truths had suffered as we are now suffering, only to a greater ex-tent; but they became recognized at last and truth triumphed.

As Delegate to Congress, the speaker reminded the people that he would soon have to proceed to where duty would call him, and asked the Saints to sustain him by their prayers, that he might be able to perform his duties to the honor of God and blessing of His people.

The choir sang the anthem,
Praise ye Jehovah.

Elder H. J. Grant offered the closing prayer.

An adjournment was taken till 6 o'clock p. m.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—On Saturday evening, a nine-year old son of Mr. Munson, while playing in the D. & R. G. W. freight depot at Ogden, fell from the top of one of the cars. He alighted on his head, fractur-ing the skull.

—On Saturday John Rich, a miner employed at the Alice Mine, near Butte, Montana, had one of his legs broken. Rich was working on the 600-foot level, when a large rock fell out from the roof, causing the accident.

—At the Continental Hotel, Anaconda, Montana, on Saturday last, a difficulty occurred between T. Hernon, proprietor of the hotel, and a former employe, which resulted in an ugly gash being inflicted across Hernon's forehead, with a large knife in the hands of his antagonist.

—An eleven-year old girl named Lena Burgoyne narrowly escaped serious injury at Butte, Montana, on Saturday. A workman was in a well twenty-two feet deep, when the young miss ventured too close and fell in, alighting on the man at the bottom. Fortunately neither suffered anything more than a few bruises.

—On Saturday last there were two deaths from heart disease in Butte, Montana. One victim was Mrs. Har-ding, wife of an M. D., who dropped dead while performing her domestic duties. The other was William Hill, a

man who had been considerably ad-dicted to the use of intoxicants. He started out to bring in a horse which was out grazing, and fell into a gulch, where he was found shortly after-wards dead.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the mul-titudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POW-DER CO., 136 Wall Street, New York.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Ton, \$50.
4 Ton \$60. Beam Box Included.
240 lb. Farmer's Scale, \$5.
"Little Detective" 1/2 oz. to 25 lb., \$3.
FORGES, TOOLS, Etc.
Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other articles. Lists Free.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory.

Carl J. Dahl,
vs.
Eva Charlotta Dahl.

The People of the Territory of Utah, to Eva Charlotta Dahl, Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO appear in an action brought against you, by the above named Carl J. Dahl, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) if served within this county, and if not within this county, but within the Third Judicial Dis-trict, of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between this Plaintiff and you, and if you fail to appear and answer as by law provided, the plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for in his said complaint.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and the seal of said [SEAL] court, in Tooele City, this 22nd day of September, A. D. 1885.

JOHN W. TATE,
Clerk of the Probate Court, Tooele Co. w34 5t

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Ann Selwood, deceased.

GEO. W. BRYAN, THE ADMINISTRA-tor of the Estate of Elizabeth Ann Selwood, deceased, having filed his petition herein, praying for an Order of Sale of the Real Estate of said decedent, for the pur-poses therein set forth.

It is ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the said estate of said deceased, appear before the said Court on Friday, the second day of Octo-ber, 1885, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, at the Court House in the City and County of Tooele, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Ad-ministrator to sell so much of the real es-tate of the said deceased as shall be neces-sary. And that a copy of this order be pub-lished at least four successive weeks in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in the City and County of Salt Lake, in Utah Territory.

W. C. RYDALCH, Probate Judge.
Dated September 5th, 1885.
w34 4w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red COW, 10 or 12 years old, white face, hind feet and belly white, branded CM on left hip, and 60 on left ribs; has a young calf.

If the above animal is not claimed be-fore Friday, October 16th, 1885, she will be sold at 10 o'clock of that day, to the highest bidder.

O. KILBOURN,
District Poundkeeper.
Centerville, Davis Co., Oct. 6, 1885.

FOR THE BLOOD

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce con-stipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

Dr. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

Dr. R. M. DRUGGELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anemia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

Mr. WM. BYRNS, 25 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a purifier."

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, con-taining list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 32-216 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of every-thing you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any ad-dress upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continu-ance of pain and inflammation impos-sible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonder-ful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs re-stored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff-joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Cancers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external dis-ease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures

Sprains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Dis-eases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Wind-galls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the creatures of the Stable and Stock are liable.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.