

where the term of imprisonment is less than three months, the sentence imposed upon the petitioner could not have been a sentence "terminating immediately between those terms hereinbefore specified," and therefore not coming within the provision of the statute. If we could apply the spirit of the statute to the case the petitioner could be discharged, but we are bound by the language of the statute, it being plain and unambiguous. The case of the petitioner does not come within the statute, and he is not entitled to his discharge. He is remanded to the custody of the marshal.

Sandford, C. J., Henderson, J., and Judd, J., concur.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Are you cold up there? We think you must be, for our thermometers here are *chattering* back and forth between 70 and 75 degrees, and even getting down to 68 degrees. We find it cool enough to close the doors. However, we don't suppose this sort of thing will last long.

This little place has been and is at present afflicted with disease and death. The whooping-cough has carried off quite a number of infants. The disease seems to have spent its force, and we hope to see its speedy disappearance.

Christmas day came with sunny skies and a great deal of excitement. A Sunday school exhibition had been arranged by Brother Fred Beezley. At 9 o'clock the bell and band announced the hour of meeting and soon the church was full of children, parents and friends.

The exercises consisted of class-work, interspersed with singing and recitations. Where everything was good, it would be perhaps partial to mention any separate things. However, as an individual, I was particularly pleased with the excellent manners and answers by the class of Brother Elihu Barrell, a class of young men. Their singing of a male quartette at the close of their class was very fine. The classes of Sisters Lucy King and Teenie Young also showed careful training; they behaved far better than some of the grown up people. Most of the questions asked and answered were in English, and the native young people are doing well in our language.

The closing exercise was quite original and reflected credit on Brother Beezley's taste. It consisted of the recitation, by the children, of the Articles of Faith in English, followed by the whole school in unison repeating each article in the native tongue. This was interspersed by a number of very appropriate hymns.

Noon closed these exercises and immediately afterward a native feast was held in the schoolhouse.

The afternoon was spent in pleasant speeches, and the distribution of prizes; every child receiving some pretty trifle.

In the late afternoon the white brethren and sisters went down to the sea and enjoyed a delightful swim.

New Year's Day was generally observed by the natives in family feasts. The Hui Mamana Leen (R. S. S.), according to their usual custom, held a meeting from dark until the hour of midnight on New Year's Eve. At minnigt they came up to the mission house to wish the Haaries a happy new year, and received a welcome from Sister King in the shape of cakes and lemonade.

There is a most excellent spirit here, and all enjoy the work of the Lord in these far-away islands. The colony all join in love to the brethren and sisters in Zion.

HOMESPUN.

LATE, Jan. 10, 1889.

ST. JOHN'S STAKE.

On the night of January 9th the district schoolhouse at this place was burned down. It was a frame building and contained an organ, maps, blackboards, etc. The loss was about \$700; no insurance. Many of the children lost their school-books. School was kept in the house the day before, and the fire was caused by putting ashes into a wooden box. This delayed school a few days, but it is now in running order again, in the meeting house.

The holidays passed off nicely at this place; no drunkenness or disturbance of any kind.

One of the most pleasing events in the history of our Stake was the opening of the St. Johns Stake Academy on Monday, January 14, at St. Johns. This makes the hearts of the Saints rejoice, as we see in this system of education a blessing and salvation to the sons and daughters of Zion. Remarks were made by Presidents David K. Udall, E. M. Freeman and Wm. H. Gibbons, and by Bishops Willard Farr and G. H. Crosby. All rejoiced for the privileges we enjoy.

The Saints who live in this land have mostly been called as missionaries "to make the desert blossom as the rose;" and most of our people are not over-blessed with this world's goods, as this land is not naturally the most desirable spot on earth. We have to labor under many disadvantages, such as scarcity of water, etc., but the Saints who have stayed at their posts feel well, and we can see that God is blessing us.

We have to learn the soil, and we find that we have plenty of water if we could only save it until we need it. This is a land of nearly natural reservoirs much more so than most parts of Utah, as the country is more level and the mountains not so abrupt, and in a few years many thousands of the Saints can find good homes in these lands.

The people called to assist in this labor who have returned to Utah have delayed the development of the country, and caused those who remained a great deal of labor and inconvenience. I think the day will come when all who were called to assist in this mission, to say the least, will regret that they did not fill that call.

At St. Johns some peaches were raised last year, and they were as

large and as well flavored as I ever saw in any part of Utah.

This valley is 25 miles further up the Little Colorado River than St. Johns; in fact, we are the highest up or the first settlement on the stream. We have from 7,000 to 10,000 acres of arable land, good mountain water and plenty of it; but it must be held back in reservoirs.

We have a healthy climate. We can raise good small grain with one or two waterings, as we seldom have to water after July 15th, when we have most of the season's rain in abundance to mature all kinds of crops.

We do not sow wheat till May, or at least it does best when sown late, as we cannot harvest in the wet season; so most of our harvest comes in the last of September.

We have ample room for good Saints, and they can get land at reasonable prices.

We have a good grist and saw mill in the valley, owned by President D. K. Udall and brother. We have plenty of good saw timber close by; also firewood in great abundance.

Corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, sorghum cane, and all kinds of vegetables do well, and we have no more to discourage us than the early settlers in Salt Lake Valley or other parts of Utah.

I write thus as many who return to Utah give this part of Arizona a black eye. I was reared in Salt Lake City till 15 years of age, and have lived for 25 years in Washington County, Utah; and I say this is naturally as good a place as can be found in those lands. We do not find canals made or brick houses built; but we have plenty of good places to build canals and plenty of good building material handy. The kind of people we want are those who know how to labor and are not afraid to do it.

Our valley was once densely populated, as the old canals and ruins still remaining testify. I think I do not over-estimate our resources when I say 500 families can be supported in this valley, and we need help.

We have had more snow fall this winter in the mountains and rain in the valleys than ever known since the Saints located here.

We are all pleased with the DESERET WEEKLY, as also the SEMI-WEEKLY in its enlarged and new form. Ever praying for the welfare of Zion, I remain your brother in the Gospel of peace,

GEO. H. CROSBY.

SPRINGERVILLE, Apache Co.,
Arizona, January 19th, 1889.

UTAH AND STATEHOOD.

The House Committee on Territories has listened for several days to arguments for and against the admission of Utah as a State. F. S. Richards, Esq., and Delegate John T. Caine spoke in favor of admission, Judge McBride, Gov. West, and Mr. R. N. Baskin against it. The whole matter was summed up by Judge Jeremiah Wilson, of Wash-