

Of course it is all nonsense. If in any community like Utah a majority of the inhabitants wish to practise it they will, acts of Congress to the contrary, notwithstanding. Polygamy cannot survive many years in Utah for the simple reason that Utah will shortly become socially as well as politically a part of the United States, and whenever it does a majority of its people will be opposed to polygamy and will take measures to stop its practice. There is no use in trying to hasten that condition of things. Possibly the law against polygamy in Utah may be useful to aid in seating a republican who was not elected to the House, but it will have no effect upon polygamy in Utah. The only salvation of Mormonism is in isolation. It has preserved itself for many years by taking flight from Nauvoo to Salt Lake. It can only preserve itself now by another flight into the wilderness and it seems to lack the spirit for such an enterprise, or what is much the same thing, it has grown rich and lazy. Haskell, who was the chief champion of the bill yesterday, seems to derive great satisfaction from the prospect of putting everybody who opposed his preposterous bill on "Record" as in favor of polygamy, but he only succeeded in putting himself on record as a goose.

The Times says of the anti-polygamy bill: A more radical and sweeping scheme than this could hardly have passed Congress. It is a republican measure contrived for the extirpation of the loathsome cancer of polygamy. The democratic opponents of the bill (and only democrats opposed it) invariably began their hypocritical speeches by saying: "I will join hands with any gentleman in this chamber in any attempt to put down polygamy, but"—and the "but" in each case was invariably an objection to the bill which effectually prevented the speaker from supporting this particular measure. It is possible that the new law will not prove as effectual in suppressing polygamy as its friends expect and hope, but it is a step in the right direction and an attempt to crush out the great and scandalous evil by law.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—Miss Armanda, the bicyclette, who started last Thursday morning to ride 600 miles in six consecutive days of 12 hours each, completed her task at 10 o'clock to-night, with an excess of 17 1/2 miles. Her score to-day was 100 1/2 miles; actual riding time, 8 hours, 29 minutes. Score for the six days, 617 1/2 miles. The actual riding time was 51 hours, 36 minutes. Time off the track, 20 hours, 24 minutes. This is the longest bicycle ride on record.

BALTIMORE, 15.—The Baltimore conference, of the M. E. Church, adopted a resolution urging the prompt extirpation of polygamy.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—Henry Lyon, Chinaman, over seven years in this country was naturalized to-day.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—A Berlin telegram, reporting the Czar's rebuke to Skobloff for his recent utterances, reports that the Czar also said: Even Turkey raised her head and refuses to sign the convention for the payment of war expenses. She hopes war will soon break out between Russia and Germany and Austria. You desired to be useful to the Slavs, but having irritated Germany, you have destroyed even that neutrality which alone was feasible under the present circumstances. Germany, as a neutral power in the Slav question, is not in the Eastern question. She was thinking of proposing to act as mediator. She now firmly refuses to aid the Slavs. Thanks to you, Russia feels herself derided, hooted at, and completely isolated in Europe.

PARIS, 11.—An arrival is expected here shortly, which is likely to revive the suspicion and bitterness of the German press. A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs the Adjutant of Gen. Ignatieff left St. Petersburg for Paris Thursday on an important mission for the French Government. Just as he was about to start, Ignatieff brought him his last instructions from Gatchina. The Prince remains here only 48 hours.

PANAMA, 11.—Editor E. Parkener, of Guatemala, has been arrested for printing an article offensive to the United States minister to Central America, Dr. Logan. The article was not important, but Logan complained to President Parrios, of its unfriendly tone, and the President had the editor arrested

and suspended the publication of the paper without an investigation. American residents are displeased with Logan's action in the matter.

President Nunez, in a message to the Columbian Congress, expresses the hope that the American government will not insist upon Blaine's interpretation of the treaty of 1845, and his idea of an American protectorate over the Panama canal.

MADRID, 11.—Gov. General Prater insists on resigning in consequence of the severity with which the Creole liberals are blamed by the Madrid government. The cabinet has determined to send to Cuba Concha Jovellar or Castello, with positive instructions to show no preference to either conservatives or liberals in future.

I have interviewed a journalist who was recently exiled from Cuba. His account of the state of the island is not favorable, but he declares that the Creoles and colored people are loyal to the mother country, and have hopes of reforms being granted to Cuba.

ROME, 13.—The Pope in an audience with Vov Schoerzerman, representative at the Vatican, yesterday, said, if it only rested with him the settlement of the question between Prussia and the Vatican would be immediately reached on all points.

ST. PETERSBURG, 13.—The anniversary of the assassination of the Czar Alexander is commemorated to-day by solemn service at the cathedrals of Sts. Peter and Paul.

BERLIN, 13.—Six mass meetings were held yesterday to protest against the tobacco monopoly bill; 15,000 people attended.

VIENNA, 13.—At the council of Austrian and Hungarian ministers, the minister of war announced the complete Austrian occupation of Crivoscie. He said he did not, however, anticipate the withdrawal of troops soon. Fortifications on the frontier, costing 1,030,000 florins, will be required. This amount and sum for maintaining troops on a war footing will make necessary a new grant. An extraordinary meeting of delegations will be summoned for April.

LONDON, 13.—Mr. Lowell's letter declining to interfere on behalf of the Irish-American prisoners who have been arrested under the coercion acts, was published without his consent or knowledge. The publication was presumably contrived by the prisoners to whom the letter was addressed and who presented the refusal with a view to injuring Mr. Lowell by giving currency to expressions touching the coercion acts which if published by him might be regarded as undiplomatic. The letter attracts little attention in England.

PARIS, 13.—The Senate, 145 to 53, adopted a resolution favoring the granting of railway tickets to legislators at nominal rates.

MADRID, 14.—Six persons were killed by an explosion of fire damp in the coal mines at Belwest.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, 14.—A fire broke out shortly after midnight in the McEary & Carson crockery store, and burned the stores from the Ontario Bank on South to the Montreal Bank at the north along the west side of Main Street. Loss \$100,000; insurance, \$25,000.

UTAH STAKE CONFERENCE.

Minutes of the Quarterly Conference of Utah Stake, held in Provo City, March 4th and 5th, 1882.

After the usual opening services the quarterly statistical reports were read and the meeting was addressed by Prest. A. O. Smoot, who said while the tithing of the Stake was favorable when compared with other Stakes of Zion, the comparison of the Stake's Temple offering with others would show as lacking. Thought that some of Bishops in the Stake rather leaned too much on the saying of Prest Taylor, that "if the full tithing of the people was paid there would be no need of any further calls of a financial character." Exhorted the people to observe the law of tithing and receive the consequent blessing, and while the payment of tithing was used as a gauge to the pathway of many privileges of the gospel, it is not the only measurement that we apply in coming to the true status of one another as members of the Church. Alluded to the political attention given to the Utah question at the present time and expressed his satisfaction in regard to the results that would follow it.

Bishop Wm. Paxman followed on the same subjects as the former speaker and bore testimony that the

blessings of God followed the observance of His laws.

Elder Wm. H. Kelsey, of Springville said he took great satisfaction in noting the progress of the work and watching the political aspect of the times in relation to our religion, though somewhat threatening towards us, we find the same satisfaction and reliance placed upon our religion by its members that has characterized the people of God under similar circumstances before; we did not fear outside influences but should be fearful if we ceased to observe the laws which we had accepted from the Lord for our observance. Referred to the ancient history of the people of Israel to show that God would not reject His people, only through their disobedience.

Saturday, 2 p. m.

Prest. D. John spoke of the clouds which were threatening. God had promised to fight the battles of His Saints. The daily lives of the Saints should exemplify full support of their religion and all its precepts. Exhorted his hearers not to neglect their elective franchise, but exercise it at every opportunity for the welfare of Zion. Advocated the teaching of the youth the first principle of the gospel. Approbated the Relief Societies of the Stake in their general movements.

The Clerk then read the report of the Sunday School interest of the Stake for the past year.

Prest. A. O. Smoot expressed his admiration of the people of the Stake for their hearty response to the memorial to Congress. Notwithstanding the reports of inimical legislation for Utah the speaker had rested perfectly calm and had observed from long experience that God would restrain the wrath of the enemy to His praise.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Apostles Erastus Snow and Francis M. Lyman having arrived on Saturday evening's train, the latter occupied the greater portion of the morning session; spoke of the organization of the Church and the many safeguards and helps arranged for the purpose of purifying and saving the people from unrighteousness. The Lord, however, does not save men against their will. The Lord originated the organization and laws of this work; He has also planned for its sustenance and He will maintain it. We should so live that we may be pleased to meet our records. Strive to reclaim the souls of men, at every opportunity, for to save the erring was the course of the Savior.

Prest. A. O. Smoot referred to matters of business connected with the proposed Stake tabernacle.

Sunday, 2 p. m.

Apostle Erastus Snow occupied the afternoon in a highly interesting and instructive discourse on the principles of civil government, reviewing briefly the history of the various governments of the earth and especially dwelling upon the principles of democratic government, showing the gradual tendency of the leaders of the nation to depart from the sacred and inspired constitution, dating the first gross departure therefrom at the time of the introduction by the republican party in their platform of their determination to attack the religious belief of the Latter-day Saints, regarding their marriage system. The speaker then alluded to the Supreme Court of the United States, its gradual decadence from its high character for integrity maintained for many years, which lately became so noticeable in its decision on the Hayes-Tilden election case, and to-day the bold doctrine is announced that Congress has power to control the citizens of the Territory as they would goods and chattels. The speaker deprecated this departure from true statesmanship to the mere perpetuation of the life of political party and its aims for official position, exhorted the youth of Zion to study civil government as God had called His people to maintain the principles of constitutional liberty and freedom.

President A. O. Smoot announced the adjournment of Conference for three months, when the assembly was dismissed with prayers by Apostles F. M. Lyman.

The singing of several anthems by the choir, under the leadership of Professor J. E. Daniels, with the assistance of his daughter Miss Emma Daniels, as organist, contributed much to the enjoyment of the occasion. A. JONES, Clerk,

Z. C. M. I. JACOBI

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