

more fully than it had been done evidently in the grand jury room, and recommended to the court that sentence be suspended.

Of course it is conditional that the defendant now keep within the limits of the law, but judging from the above facts, we may readily concede that the "suspension" is virtually

A DISMISSAL OF THE CASE

entirely.

The old gentleman—whose name is Laban Morrill—naturally feels relieved at the outcome of his case, and expressed to me that he could get a petition signed by a legion of friends soliciting a lenient action in the matter of his punishment.

It is said that

QUITE A NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS

are filed for the same offense, and if their merits are as questionable as that of Mr. Morrill, it seems to me the court had better confine its valuable labors to extirpating the horde of

THIEVES AND VAGABONDS,

whose names are household words in this region. I saw six of them arraigned on Saturday, and if they had been accused of murder as well as larceny, the jury ought to convict them on sight without leaving their seats, for I never saw, outside of the "chamber of horrors," a more dare-devil, worthless looking lot of mortals congregated together.

Dr. Christian is appointed to defend them. I think he has his hands full. The court generally appoints the Doctor because he is a resident attorney.

There was some talk of offering me this honor, but I quickly announced my intention to leave by the morning coach, stating that I should feel conscience-stricken if any of them escaped the penitentiary through my efforts in their behalf.

In the

CARR CASE,

for grand larceny, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. His partner, Quinn, was discharged and used as a prosecuting witness. But Carr

CONVICTED HIMSELF BY CONFESSING

that he stole \$23 out of Barry's pocket, which was just as bad as if he had confessed to the whole amount charged.

No arrests have been made on indictments under the Edmunds law. Whether the parties are rusticated along the line of the U. G. or not has not transpired. Neither is it known whether the breezes that blow daily through the southern region have wafted them a warning of their danger. I do not think, however, that much will be done, if anything, at the present term of court.

THE GRAND JURY WAS DISCHARGED

on Thursday, and gave great satisfaction by their raid on the cattle thieves now being prosecuted.

The Beaver people feel pretty well generally, and although

TIMES ARE DULL

here as elsewhere, they are making a living, and who can do more? Soon will the crack of the driver's whip reverberate through the air along the route northward, as my person and effects are wafted homeward to the capital, but I shall leave many kind, warm-hearted friends behind me, whom I shall be pleased to see again. I particularly acknowledge courtesies from Messrs. Fotheringham, Lowe, Tyler, Clayton, Emerson, Christian, Denney, Rogerson, Maeser and the general public, who listened to me for over an hour without a murmur on Sunday afternoon.

C. W. S.

A PHANTASMAL ANTICIPATION.

THE peculiar situation of affairs locally is developing some interesting features. It is being predicted by some of the rabid persecutors of the "Mormons" that the Church will, by the relentless application of a remorseless squeezing process, be forced into making certain concessions. According to this new class of prophets the anticipated conceding will consist of the renunciation of certain tenets of the faith of the Latter-day Saints—notably the doctrine of plural marriage. It is expected that this abrogation of a prominent religious principle will be brought about by a revelation emanating from the head of the Church.

We feel called upon to treat this lately expressed expectation to a cold bath. It has not the most fragile basis upon which to rest. It is conceived in error, and consequently cannot be realized. Those who indulge in it have no conception of the character of the Church. They demonstrate by their predictions that they imagine it to have originated in and to be conducted by fraud. On the contrary the Church was organized and established under divine commandment, and is carried forward by the will and direction of God.

When men talk so flippantly about revelations setting up one doctrine or uprooting another, they speak in ignorance. It is the province of the Head of the body-religious to receive revelation to the Church or for its benefit and instruction, but he is not the source of these communications. He is the medium through whom they are given. From the standpoint of a Latter-day Saint thoroughly imbued with the faith and spirit of the Gospel, prognostications from outside sources to the effect that a revelation either

establishing or repudiating a doctrinal point would be received either in the near or distant future is exceedingly absurd. They could only be based on the erroneous estimate that revelations can be cut, dried or made to order according to the will of man. On the contrary they express the will of God given through the channel which He has appointed, as in days of old. And every true disciple is entitled to possess sufficient of the spirit by which they are given to enable him to understand and receive the revelations of God when they are presented to him, and to detect without difficulty the spurious article, should anything of that character be offered. Those who do not possess that spirit, or witness, are liable to fall, because they are open to deception.

Speaking from the basis that the revelation on celestial or patriarchal marriage was given of God, what an absurdity is here presented of people indulging in the vain anticipation that Omnipotence would yield by the process of obliteration of a divine law on account of human pressure. God having given the doctrine, for a wise purpose known to himself suffers those who have sought to do His will and incidentally others who have not advanced in that direction, to be placed at a temporary disadvantage, for it is necessary that men should be tried, that they may be proven, and proven that they may be educated. Doubtless when the object for which the present crusade has in the providence of the Almighty, been permitted, is accomplished, He will overrule it for the advancement and benefit of those who have not flinched nor proved recreant during the ordeal. But no revelation from man will ever set aside any doctrine of the Church. Man of himself has no power in the premises. If that which has been divinely appointed is abrogated, that process must be operated by the same power. No other can touch it. It is not within merely human province. In the light of this position it is positive folly for men to talk about a revelation being given upon any point connected with the Church, as nothing but a revelation in advance of the one anticipated could enable any mortal man to know anything at all upon such a subject.

It is claimed that some "strong" "Mormons" are imbued more or less with this expectation or at least hope, that a revelation of the character referred to will be received. There may be a few persons claiming a membership in the Church who are tinged more or less with this theory, but the fact of their being impregnated with such an idea is of itself the best possible indication that their strength, so far as the Gospel is concerned, consists of the most paltry weakness. There may be a few who are inclined to that condition of mind, but we believe their numbers to be small. And whatever inclinations they may have in that direction are doubtless in the form of a hope that such a consummation will be reached, imagining perhaps that it might end their difficulties. Even if it should ever reach that point, however, the expectation of permanent peace from that cause is vain. The polygamy bugbear is merely a subterfuge employed by the anti-Mormons as an excuse for the perpetration by them of villainous outrages. Many of the most prominent among them have frequently and openly admitted as much. Members of the Church who feel and talk favorably for abrogation of doctrinal points are the reverse of "strong." They probably belong to a class who believe in the fulness of the Gospel as restored through Joseph Smith, and almost wish they didn't, or at least that it was not true. They would like to do the will of God providing it was strictly in accordance with their own. They desire to adhere to the Church because they cannot rid themselves of the conviction that it is the power of God unto salvation, but they would like its doctrines and ways to be more in conformity with those of the world, that every species of friction which causes discomfort and temporal disadvantage might be avoided. In fact, they are "conservative" "Mormons." Another term for men who, if the Church of Christ were manipulated by them, would doubtless adopt a policy of giving up religious rights piecemeal until every distinguishing feature between the Saints and the world would disappear, and they would be loved all over the earth because they would be swallowed up by the world which lowers its own. It would result in another universal apostasy, similar to that which took place shortly subsequent to the time of Christ's earthly mission.

But, coming back to the starting point, all anticipations and predictions regarding the reception of revelations to the Church are necessarily premature. The faithful who seek to know and do the will of God, will not be shaken of purpose, neither will they abandon their religious principles in whole or in part, under any kind of pressure whatever. They will hold to their integrity in the full expectation of, sooner or later, beholding the salvation of God.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

STATISTICS of the European Mission, published in the *Millennial Star* of March 2nd, show the total membership of the Church there to be 9,759, of whom 4,497 are in Scandinavia, 4,173 in Great Britain, 999 in Switzerland, Germany and Austria, and 90 in the Netherlands. There were 1,586 persons added to the

Church by baptism in the mission during the past year, of whom 767 were in Scandinavia, 537 in Great Britain, 266 in the Swiss and German mission, and 16 in Holland. These figures are approximately but not strictly true. One discrepancy at least is apparent—there are no baptisms reported from Ireland, while in reality all the members of the Belfast Conference, with possibly four exceptions—number 50—were baptized during last year.

Our readers will doubtless be interested in noting the fact that Scandinavia, that small region of country which has been so prolific for many years past in yielding converts to the Gospel, now contains more Latter-day Saints than all of Great Britain, though in point of population the former country is but a fraction of the latter.

It will also be seen from the statistics that the baptisms in Scandinavia exceed by almost one-half those of Great Britain.

The Saints emigrated from the European Mission last year number 1,799, of whom 808 were from Scandinavia, 804 from Great Britain, and 185 from the Swiss and German Mission. Thus it will be seen that the persons emigrated exceed in numbers those baptized during the year.

Some significant facts are illustrated by these figures which we cannot refrain from alluding to, briefly. When the Gospel was first preached in Great Britain a great many persons were found there who were ready to embrace it at once. They had been searching and praying for the truth, and when it came to them they received it gladly, and a large proportion of them became its most valiant defenders and advocates. For a number of years there the harvest was very great, but that the day of gleaming has arrived has been apparent to the Elders who have labored in that mission during recent years, as it must also be now to those who read these statistics if they are at all familiar with the past history of the mission, and the faithful, energetic labors of the Elders who are now laboring in that land with such meagre success. Those who are susceptible of receiving the Gospel have apparently been nearly all gathered out.

The same is also true to a great extent of Scandinavia, though there is evidently a greater proportion of the people of that region who are of "the promised seed," than the other nations of Europe contain, as will appear from the number gathered into the fold last year in that mission. The success which the Elders are meeting with there leads us to indulge in the hope that there will yet be a great host of faithful Saints gathered from that land.

Of the Swiss and German Mission, which includes Austria, as well as France and Italy, a great proportion of it is comparatively "untrodden ground," the stringent laws and the mistrustful policy of the governments and the prejudices against the Saints, having interfered with the labors of the Elders, and we may yet look for great results from that region when the time shall come for the Gospel door to be fully opened to the people.

The almost total rejection of the Gospel by some of the nations of Europe, where it has been preached for many years with more or less success, is indicative of the approach of the time when the Gospel will be taken from among the Gentiles and given to the remnants of ancient Israel, and when "a nation will be born in a day;" and then, according to the inspired predictions, great woes will be visited upon those who reject the divine message.

CONFERENCE AND BUSINESS.

THE anti-"Mormon" press is showing its fangs over the determination of the General authorities of the Church to hold the ensuing General Conference at Logan, Cache County, in place of in this city. The amusing feature of the circumstance is that the most ridiculous efforts are being made to show that "Mormon" business men are highly indignant over the matter, on the ground that Conference has always been looked upon as a sort of harvest for them.

Of late years from 12,000 to 15,000 people have flocked here from all parts of the Rocky Mountain region, to the chief city of the Saints. A great deal of business has been done, many of the stores, during the General Conferences, having been crowded with purchasers. At the Spring sessions especially the traffic in wagons and agricultural machinery has been something immense. It has been customary for a great deal of money to change hands.

As a matter of course the change of location extinguishes this business effect. But the claim that "Mormon" merchants are specially dissatisfied regarding it is highly entertaining. Of course they will, especially in these times, when the general depression has been deepened and increased by the anti-"Mormon" crusade, more or less feel the effects of the change. But it falls upon the non-"Mormon" business circles with a much greater weight. The latter have nothing whatever to compensate for any business loss that may accrue in consequence. This is not the case with the Latter-day Saints. They conform cheerfully to any condition—no matter how it may affect their personal comfort or profit—that is beneficial to the religious organization of which they form a part. This self-sacrificing spirit has been a

conspicuous characteristic of the community from the organization of the Church till now, and will continue to be for all time. There may be regret on the part of some of the brethren that circumstances are such as to render the change of place for holding the Conference advisable. But there is no disposition to find fault with the action of the authorities in the matter, but to sustain it.

It is asserted by the anti-"Mormon" press—with a lack of ingenuity in its lying that is astounding—that dissatisfaction is so pronounced among some of the "Mormon" business men that they purpose holding a conference in this city anyway. This is refreshing. It amounts to charging those who entertain such an idea with a condition akin to insanity. Only fancy such a burlesque attempt. Every Latter-day Saint knows that nobody could summon enough people on such an undertaking to constitute a "corporal's guard." The idea of basing a call for a General Conference of the Church on the ground of business dissatisfaction with the location of the one called by the constituted authorities, is so supremely absurd as to entitle the individual who expressed it to a place in the catalogue of cranks. Those who would undertake such a proceeding might call a conference of the Saints, but in giving the invitation they would be in the predicament of the man who claimed that he "could call spirits forth from the vasty deep—but they wouldn't come." But nobody has ever thought of such a thing. It is only one of the absurd ideas that are being clumsily advanced by the anti-"Mormon" press on the subject of changing the location of the General Conference. It is whistling with all its might to keep up its courage because the business ghost of the anti-"Mormon" crusade keeps intruding its gaunt and hideous presence before its affrighted gaze.

Of course it wouldn't do to tell how the non-"Mormons" feel in relation to the change of place for holding the Conference. It might be explained, however, that they are very indifferent on the subject, and that a matter of money is of no moment to them. Because great pains was taken by the organ of slander to express for them their alleged sentiment on the business result of the anti-"Mormon" crusade. Much care was also taken by one of the editors to spread this alleged feeling before the country by means of the telegraph wire. It was to the effect that non-"Mormon" merchants had expressed themselves to the effect that business might be d—d, and that the crusade should go on. It was then as now, however; no names appeared in connection with the manufactured interviews and conversations, which were coined in the villainous brain of the scribe that penned them.

The contortions of the anti-"Mormon" press on the Conference question are simply another evidence of the agonizing effect upon it of the business-depressing result of the crusade. Its writhing and gasping and its convulsive grasping at straws only renders its position all the more clear to the intelligent, not to say amused observer. How much its scribes desire that the extra-legal anti-"Mormon" crusade could stretch to the point of compelling the holding of a General Conference of the Church in accordance with their dictum no tongue can tell. As it is their fretting and fuming amount to no more on the subject than an infinitesimal quantity of fluff from an old cottonwood tree carried about by the breath of the autumn breeze.

In this and all other matters, so far as the good Saints are concerned they understand what is advisable and beneficial, and are ready to ignore their personal advantages for the sake of the general weal.

HOME-MADE SWEETENING.

WE have indulged in the hope that the business of sugar making from the sorghum cane might be entered upon this year by some of the people of Utah, either individually or as a co-operative company, on a scale sufficiently extensive to insure its success. Experiments have already been made which have fully demonstrated the fact that sugar can be made here in Utah, and that, too, profitably. But a considerable amount of capital or united action on the part of a good many persons, as well as wisdom in the selection of the locality for operations, are required in order to make a success of it.

Brother Arthur Stayner has interested himself in this subject more than any other person of our community, and he did expect until recently to effect arrangements for entering extensively into the business this year, but we learned by conversing with him yesterday, that he has decided to abandon the project for this year, in the hope that between now and next spring the necessary funds can be raised and concert of action secured to purchase the latest improved machinery and cultivate a large quantity of cane, so that the business may be conducted upon a large scale, in which case he is confident that success will be the result. In the meantime he will use the machinery which he already has to manufacture molasses, a large number of the farmers of Farmington having solicited him to do so, agreeing on their part to raise the necessary cane. He informs us that there is not less

than 50,000 gallons of syrup imported to this Territory annually, a large percentage of which is of very inferior quality; in fact, very little if any of it so good as can be raised and made in Utah. This retails at 55 cents to 65 cents per gallon, so that we may estimate that the consumers pay out for this product, a great proportion of which is made from glucose and from sugar cane seed, not less than \$27,000 annually, which money, with the exception of the dealers' profit, must go out of the Territory to help build up other communities.

There is far more profit in raising a crop of sugar cane, if one has land adapted for it, than in raising a crop of grain, at the present prevailing prices of both, and if the farmers of our country cannot supply the home demand for sugar this year, they ought at least to do so for molasses.

We were greatly surprised at learning that any such quantity of molasses was being imported, and we trust that after this year that source of leakage for Utah's farmers may be cut off, as well as a great many others.

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