

The Judge—But, of course, you have a right, if you think proper, to provide for her and furnish her and her children with necessities. It is your duty also to educate your children, whether legitimate or illegitimate. (To the prosecuting attorney)—What do you, Mr. Stephens, know about this man.

Mr. Stephens—The testimony as to the circumstances of the case was very clear that he had lived with his plural wife.

Judge Zane—Yes, he admits that.

Mr. Stephens—I don't see that there is any excuse for him.

Defendant, answering his Honor, said his health was very poor.

The Judge (after a pause)—Well, I think I will let the sentence stand as it is. If you want to make an application for a pardon you must make your statement to the President of the United States. Then perhaps you may obtain it. That is all.

Bailiff Sprague walked up to the defendant, took him by the arm, and with the words, "Come along," escorted him into the marshal's office.

Mr. Bowman's wives were not interrogated by the court.

RETURNED ELDERS.

We had the pleasure of meeting Elder Reed Smoot, who returned on the 1st inst. from Great Britain, where he has been on a mission. Brother Smoot has been absent from Utah since November 17th, 1890. Owing to the recent illness of his father—President A. O. Smoot of Utah Stake—President Woodruff released him from his mission that he might return home. His chief labors were in the Church office at Liverpool, where he conducted the business department. He also, however, traveled as opportunity afforded, attending conferences at various points and preaching the Gospel. He also made a tour of several weeks on the continent of Europe, visiting several of the leading countries. He was active and diligent in the discharge of his duties and performed a good work.

Elder C. R. Lyman, of Parowan, Iron county, who left for a mission to Great Britain on October 9th, 1889, arrived in this city October 17th.

Elder Lyman went direct to the Birmingham conference, where he labored zealously until August of this year, when he was transferred to the Manchester conference, where he remained until released to return home. He embarked on the 26th ult. on the steamship "Wisconsin." There were several hundred Jewish refugees on board, who were wholly unprepared for the rigors of an ocean voyage. Most of them were emaciated and all of them poor and presented a sad picture. One of their number died from exhaustion. A Scandinavian brother also died during the voyage, he having been ill from influenza several months.

Elder Theodor Brandt, of Richfield, Sevier County, gave us a pleasant call, having just returned from his mission to Switzerland, where he has been laboring for about three years. He left his home on the 5th of October, 1888, and, returning, arrived in this city Friday, October 15, 1891. During the first two years he was en-

gaged principally in literary work. He contributed largely to the organ of the German speaking Saints, the *Stern*, and for the last thirteen months he has presided over the mission, until released by the arrival of Elder J. J. Scharrer, of Payson, who now fills that important position.

Elder Brandt wishes to say that he has enjoyed his labors very much in Switzerland and Germany. The Elders are treated with fairness nearly everywhere, and the mission is in a very prosperous condition.

Elder C. W. Rockwood, of Centerville, Davis County, left January 15, 1890, for a mission to the Northern States. He has been laboring in Indiana for the last sixteen months as the presiding Elder of that conference. He returned home October 14, 1891, and reports that mission in a prosperous condition, there having been several additions to the Church during the last eighteen months. Elder Rockwood says he has been treated well generally and gained many friends. He has enjoyed good health and returns feeling well.

Elder James F. Prince, of New Harmony, Washington County, has been released and returned home, on account of his sickness. He has been laboring in the Indiana conference since July 3, 1891.

Elder O. N. Stohl, of Brigham City, who left on a mission to Sweden on August 6th, 1889, returned to this city yesterday, Oct. 18, 1891. He has been laboring in various parts of Sweden and has met with fair success, particularly in Stockholm's conference. He has enjoyed good health during his absence and feels thankful for the experience he has had in the missionary field.

THE CZAR MENACING RUSSIA.

A FEW days ago the press dispatches conveyed positive information to the effect that a portion of the Russian military expedition in the Pamir region had violated the Territory of the Chinese Empire. Further information, which appears in this issue of the NEWS, is to the effect that, in view of possible complications with the Chinese government, the governor of the Trans-Baikal has ordered the removal of all Jews residing within 100 kilometers of the frontier. The object of this decree is to prevent the Hebrews acting as spies for China.

This precaution against the conveying of information regarding the Russian military movements is significant. If there was not an ulterior design behind the expeditions there would be no need of the measures that have been adopted for the preservation of secrecy. There being no room for doubt as to the intention on the part of Russia to inaugurate a decided encroachment either upon China or the British Empire, the question as to which is the objective point is one of overshadowing importance.

There are a good many reasons against the probability of an intention of the Czar to invade China, further than to violate her territory for strategic purposes. Were he to venture further than this he would be in danger of having all the great Powers on

his back. Every one of them need China in their business, and they would protest unmistakably against the inauguration of an inexcusable war that would make great inroads upon their commercial relations with that country. Besides, as heretofore shown, Russia has been playing the friendly game with China, by refusing to join with the other powers in withdrawing their representatives from that country. This was evidently done to prevent any violent complications, growing out of a violation—evidently for strategic purposes—of territory on the eastern border of the Chinese Empire.

The intention of the military expeditions referred to not being war with China, there is a strong probability that it is a bold stride toward a movement to carry out Russia's long cherished dream—the conquest of British India. If this be the case the present military movements are merely outpost manoeuvres, whose primal object is the establishment of a strategic base for future operations on a gigantic scale. Unless the Czar meets with a powerful check, the present demonstration will be followed by a concentration of Russian troops close to the East Indian frontier, and finally by an attempt to seize that important part of the British Empire. It has been the hope of the Russian government for more than a century and a half to possess India as a source of gold, and command of the Dardanelles as a means of securing an unfettered seaboard. With these two keys of power within her grasp, the consequential aim of Russia is to become mistress of the world. This being the dream of the Muscovite Empire, Great Britain stands as her chief and traditional foe. For this reason the Bear and the Lion have not been, for a generation or two, on terms of genuine amiability.

THE POPULATION OF UTAH.

CENSUS bulletin 118 relates entirely to the population of Utah, according to the official count as made June 1st, 1890. There was during the decade from 1880 to 1890 an increase of 63,942, or 44.42 per cent. The figures for the latter year are 207,905.

Of the twenty-five counties in the Territory six show decreases, some of which were caused by changes in county lines. Garfield county was formed in 1882 from parts of Iron and Kane; Grand county in 1890 from part of Emery; and part of Kane was annexed to Washington in 1882.

The present bulletin contains some changes from the first announcement made some time ago relating to Davis, Emery, Uinta, Utah, Wasatch, and Weber counties. These changes are due to the faulty manner in which the schedules were returned to the Census office, and so counted in the first announcement. These changes do not, however, affect the total population of the Territory.

Of the counties Salt Lake comes first with 58,457; Utah, 23,768; Weber, 22,723; Cache, 15,509; Sanpete, 13,146, and Summit, 7,733. San Juan has the distinction of being the smallest in point of population of the whole twenty-five counties. It shows only 365;